

Vol. 5, No. 1
September 1968

The

DAFFODIL JOURNAL



Quarterly Publication of
AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.

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Volume 5

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SEPTEMBER, 1968

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THE DAFFODIL JOURNAL is published quarterly (March, June, September and December) by the American Daffodil Society, Inc., 89 Chichester Road, New Canaan, Conn. 06840. Second class postage paid at New Canaan, Conn. Subscription price (including membership) is \$5.00 per year, \$12.50 for three years. Single copies of current or back numbers are \$1.00 to members, \$1.50 to non-members.

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Articles and photographs (glossy finish) on daffodil culture and related subjects are invited from members of the Society. Manuscripts should be typewritten double-spaced, and all material should be addressed to the Editor.

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE IS OCT. 15, 1968.

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PICTURED ON THE COVER

is Peewee, registered by Mrs. Goethe Link in 1967. (See article on p. 11.)

WINTER BLOOM FROM FORCED DAFFODILS

Members living where winters are long can enjoy an early taste of spring by forcing daffodils for indoor bloom. If you have been discouraged by the work involved in the old-fashioned method of burying the pots in trenches, the accounts that follow may suggest an easier way.

EXPERIMENTS IN POTTING DAFFODILS

By JOHN R. LARUS, West Hartford, Conn.

If you happen to have access to a storage spot that has protection from outside weather and from daylight, and where temperatures above freezing but in general below 50° F. can be obtained during the winter months, and if you are interested in blooming daffodils in pots for home use, you may like to read about the method we have been using for several years.

We do our main potting early in October. For later bloom we pot as late as the end of November and use slower blooming varieties, keeping these later ones dry at 60° F. while they are awaiting action.

We prefer the cyclamineus hybrids (Peeping Tom, Larkelly, and February Gold have been excellent) and the triandrus hybrids (Tresamble, Shot Silk, and Liberty Bells are our favorites). If you want the larger daffodils, there is a big selection: Golden Harvest, Beersheba, Carlton, Rustom Pasha, Binkie, Mentone, Ice Follies, and Yellow Sun have all performed well; Actaea and Cheerfulness have been good late forcers. We have had less luck with the small species, which seems to require the special conditions of their native homelands.

As we all know, large clay pots filled with soil are heavy and unwieldy. Plastic pots filled with peat moss and vermiculite are about one-sixth as heavy, and we have found that, under our conditions, they give equally good results as far as bloom is concerned. We use 6-inch utility-grade plastic pots, which need not be deep; the azalea type has proved most satisfactory. These pots normally have four drainage holes, which need no covering.

We mix equal volumes of regular vermiculite and moist Canadian peat moss. If this mixture is too dry, remember that quite hot water mixes much more readily than does cold. A pail of each ingredient will furnish enough of the mixture to fill about a dozen of the pots. We remove a potful of this mixture and stir in half a cup of 5-10-5 or similar fertilizer; a small handful of this fertilized mix goes into the bottom part of each pot. We set the bulbs so that their shoulders are about 1 inch below the rim of the pot and about ½ inch below the surface of the

ground. Bulbs should never quite touch one another.

Stick a small label (we like the 4-inch pliable plastic labels that may be erased and used again) in the pot, and set the pot in water to within an inch or so of the top. Unless the peat was quite moist, add the water gradually or you will risk an upset. We use our cellar sink, which holds eight pots. Do not remove the pots until the top of the mix is wet through. Then set them out to drain, at least overnight; free water will encourage mold.

Next, place each pot in a plastic bag, usually obtainable at your supermarket. If you are using the 6-inch pot, the bag should not be less than 10 x 14 inches. Remove the label, pinch the bag tight at the top, and tie firmly with a twistem or rubber band, fastening the label into the final twist.

Now the pots go into their winter quarters, where they can remain practically without attention until the plants are ready for further heat. Better check after a month, however, to see that the bags are retaining moisture, and that there is no tendency to mold.

Soon after the first of the year, the buds of the early varieties may be detected by gently spreading the leaves apart; this is the unfailing sign that the pot is ready to be brought out into a place with a moderate amount of light and a temperature of about 60° F. After a week, increase the light and temperature, but do not transfer into bright living-room conditions until the buds are showing color; even then avoid a warm spot in full sunlight.

The bags may be kept closed until the foliage crowds; then watering must commence. If the mixture is allowed to become dry, the buds will blast. If the bags are left on, but opened at the top, only a small amount of water is required.

Incidentally, we have found that fluorescent lighting in the open cellar is excellent for our pots when the buds are developing.

When the flowers have faded, snip them off, take the pot to the open cellar with some light, and water weekly a few times. Then when the foliage has yellowed, shake out the bulbs and plant immediately in a location where they will have the chance to recover in a year or two.

Hyacinths and the early tulips can be handled much the same way. Tulip buds are found by feel rather than by sight. Hyacinths develop rapidly and may be brought out of the cold in early December; keep them in the dark for the first week.

No two persons operate under precisely the same conditions, so it pays to keep records of dates and varietal results for the first year or two in order to be in a position to make variations to suit one's own circumstances.

Dr. Throckmorton has used a variation of this method, and reported with enthusiasm on this "fascinating, simple, and remunerative experience" in the Central Region Newsletter. Parts of his account follow.

I am fortunate in having a house in which the basement windows are set in window wells. I pack the pots tightly into a couple of window wells and cover them with several sheets of plastic to keep them clean and dry and to maintain more or less constant ambient temperature with the surrounding soil. The window well is then covered across the top with plywood board, or a tarpaulin, or both. Thus, these pots are actually put away in a cool room with very little light. Access to this room can be had by merely opening the basement window.

The pots are left alone in their window-well retreats until early in January. They are then brought into the house, two or three at a time, as their above-ground foliage indicates, and are put into what is commonly known in these parts as a "fruit room." This merely signifies an unheated room in the basement. Ours happens to have a number of shelves, which is also quite helpful. When the pots are brought into this room the ordinary temperature is about 40° to 45° F. The pots are left sheathed in their little plastic shrouds until the growing foliage is distorted by the plastic covering. The covering is then opened at the top to allow some circulation of air and is bent back around the pot but is allowed to remain closely applied to the pot itself—this means less evaporation and less watering. These pots are watered from time to time as the soil requires, and when the bloom cases are well out of the bulb necks the pots are transferred from the fruit room to a cool unused upstairs bedroom. Here they are placed at some distance from the direct sun until the foliage has had an opportunity to perk up and turn green. They are then brought into the direct winter's sunlight; at this time some yarn is often required to tie the foliage up around the marking stake; otherwise it may flop over the pot edge. The temperature in this room varies between 50° and 60° F., and when the bloom cases begin to open, the pots are then transferred to our bedroom. This room is kept a bit cooler than the other rooms in the house and there is excellent light. At this stage the pots need to be watered nearly every day. Now a procession of beautiful daffodils troops through the room, each lasting a week or 10 days.

This past year I had the first blooms of *N. odorus rugulosus* in the house on February 5. These were closely followed by Sundance, Magnificence, *N. pseudo-narcissus obvallaris*, Carnlough, Sweetness, Brunswick, Moonstruck, etc. The last flowers to bloom were Broughshane

and Fintona, which were blooming well on April 2. On April 3, Magnificence opened outdoors, continuing my season in a new setting.

Things I have learned and believe important are:

1. Bulbs that have been acclimated by you in your own grounds and that you have grown for a few years, will bloom for you indoors a great deal easier and perhaps much better than bulbs that you purchase and that have been grown under other circumstances. As a case in point, one of my favorite daffodils is Carnlough. Anyone who has had an opportunity to closely observe the pinky-apricoty-fawn cup of this bloom as it first opens knows that the color is actually indescribably beautiful. I had my first bulb of this variety from the late Guy Wilson in the early 1950's. This has grown on into a substantial group of bulbs, and I have room for only a moderate number each time they are dug and replanted. I obtained some bulbs of Carnlough from an excellent and approved bulb source and potted them at the same time that I potted my own bulbs of this variety which I had had for some 15 years. Interestingly enough, my own bulbs were in bloom a full three weeks earlier than the bulbs purchased, and the quality of the bloom in every respect was at least as satisfactory as the newly purchased bulbs.

2. There is something "special" about viewing daffodils by incandescent light. I am away from home throughout all of my daylight hours during the winter season, and my contact with these flowers has almost always been under artificial light; there is a different quality, polish, and finish to blooms viewed under incandescent light, and the cup colors, though softened, are most deeply appealing.

3. I must admit that the size of some flowers grown in pots becomes utterly pretentious. I had one pot of Moonstruck in which three or four blooms measured well over 5½ inches in diameter, which is somewhat better than I have ever done with this variety grown outdoors.

4. The reverse bicolors are quite striking when grown in pots and are well worth while.

5. If you want a fragrant bedroom, just bring in a pot of Sweetness or a pot of the variety Geranium.

6. The pinks that I grew were perhaps not as brilliantly colored as when grown outdoors in a good season. I think I can say the same also for the flowers with dark cups. However, the colors had a special charm all their own, and I found the orange-apricot color of Waterperry as grown indoors far more fascinating than when the bloom was grown in the open.

There is no problem with length of stem on these flowers grown inside; because light is curtailed, the stems are drawn upward to superb

size. I suspect the lack of brilliance in some of the deeper cup colors is also due to the curtailment of light. Nonetheless, my wife and I did enjoy daffodils from early in February until late in May, in a continuous procession of beauty. The chance to observe the flowers at close range, and without pressure of a hundred other blooms to look at also, made for an entirely different type of enjoyment. This type of enjoyment we both agreed was well worth experiencing again. . . . It is a beautiful sight to look out the window over a pot of towering blooms of Kingscourt to the snow-covered lawn to watch bluejays fighting raucously at the bird feeder and a couple of cardinals busily picking up sunflower seeds from the snow beneath it. This little admixture of seasons has a loveliness of its own.

—Tom. D. Throckmorton

And who would not be inspired by Mrs. Carrington's account of a Potting Party—this from the Newsletter of the Northeast Region:

Have you ever attended a potting party? At a delightful one given last fall, guests were invited for 11:00 a.m., told to wear gardening clothes, and come bearing trowels. Upon arrival they were greeted on the terrace and presented with bright shopping bags tied with gay yellow ribbons. The treasures inside included bulbs packaged in cellophane; 8-inch green plastic pots, which are easier to handle than clay when forcing; labels; sheets with detailed potting and forcing instruction; and information about the yellow varieties to be potted, all proven excellent forcers: Kingscourt (1a), Fortune (2a), Red Goblet (2a), Binkie (2d), Liberty Bells (5a), and Peeping Tom (6a).

The terrace, slightly resembling a garden supply house, was enchanting with many tubs containing garden soil, bonemeal, peat moss, superphosphate, broken pots and sheet moss for drainage, containers for mixing soil, strainers for potting mixture, and an imaginative assortment of tools tucked in a garden cart. At the far end of the terrace were towels, clean-up material, and a tank filled with water for soaking pots.

Previously, many had not been introduced to this activity, but the work was tackled with great enthusiasm. Over an hour later, the guests, exhausted, happy, but proud of their accomplishments, sat down under bright umbrellas for a well-deserved rest, and discussed daffodils over luncheon. Each left bearing treasured pots with a smile of deep satisfaction.

At a similar party, the only invited guests were members of our parish who wished a more personal part in the Easter church decorations. If timing is correct, the church steps on Easter Sunday will be lined with red clay pots bursting with white daffodils: Beersheba (1c), Ice Follies (2c), and Rippling Waters (5a). —Marian Carrington



Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson and Grant E. Mitsch

Photograph courtesy of The White House

GRANT MITSCH HONORED BY THE GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA

Emerson wrote that "If a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon, or make a better mouse-trap, though he builds his house in the woods the world will make a beaten path to his door." It might be paraphrased that if you grow better daffodils the world is sure to find you, even though you grow them in Canby, Oreg. However certain the result may be, a well-worn path is slow in the making, nearly 35 years in the case of Grant Mitsch.

Thirty-five years is a long time to persevere, a stern test of his faith in his ability to reach the goals he set for himself. A break finally came in 1958 when Aircastle was chosen Best-in-Show in London, the first American-bred flower thus to be honored. Daydream won an Award of Merit in 1963 and three years later won the coveted First Class Certificate as a show flower. Aside from a slowly growing demand for his creations, the first collective recognition of his work did not come until 1964 when the Men's Garden Clubs of America awarded Mr. Mitsch their Gold Medal. Belatedly, the American Daffodil Society conferred its own Gold Medal on him at Pasadena a year later.

The climax came on May 16, 1968, when the Garden Club of America bestowed its Medal of Honor on Mr. Mitsch in the presence of Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson and nearly 600 delegates from all over the United States. The ceremony concluded the 55th annual meeting of the Garden Club of America which was held this year in Greenwich, Conn. Grant and Amy Mitsch, whom many of us had only recently visited at their home in Canby, came East for the occasion.

The Medal of Honor of the G.C.A. is possibly the most highly regarded of the numerous honors in horticulture offered in this country. In the recent past it has been given to Dr. Howard B. Tukey, Sr., Professor Emeritus and formerly Head of the Department of Horticulture at Michigan State University; Henry J. Hohman, nurseryman of Kingsville, Md.; Dr. Donald Wyman, Director of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University; Jan de Graff, nurseryman of Gresham, Oreg.; and the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

The Awards Dinner was preceded by a reception for about 50 invited guests, including the seven awards winners, the current officers of the Garden Club of America, past presidents and officers-elect, and distinguished guests. Mrs. Johnson was escorted by Laurance Rockefeller, the chairman of the President's Citizens Advisory Committee on Natural Beauty and Recreation.

Mrs. Johnson was given the Frances K. Hutchinson Medal for conservation; in the field of horticulture, Melvin E. Wyant of Mentor, Ohio, received the Jane Richter Rose Medal; and Silvia Saunders of Clinton, N. Y., received the Distinguished Service Medal for her work in the study of chromosomes in peonies. As his award represented the highest honor that the Garden Club of America can bestow, Mr. Mitsch was the last to be called to the dais and heard the following citation read:

The MEDAL OF HONOR to GRANT EMERSON MITSCH of Canby, Oreg.

The Medal of Honor is the Garden Club of America's highest award for service in Horticulture, and we are so pleased and proud to have Mr. Mitsch come all the way across the continent to accept his award tonight.

Mr. Mitsch has spent most of his life in Oregon, and by the time he was in his early twenties, he had his own collection of daffodils. Since then, he has continued to augment his outstanding collection, introducing several new varieties annually. His has been a lifetime devoted to the development of the genus *Narcissus*, and he is recognized, both here and abroad, as America's outstanding daffodil hybridizer.

He became especially noted for his pink daffodils, and for his charming and distinct reverse bicolors. His daffodil Daydream was the first American-raised daffodil to win a First Class Certificate at the Royal Horticultural Society in London; and his Aircastle twice was selected as Best-in-Show at the Royal Horticultural Society's great London daffodil show. In this country, many honors have been accorded him, including the Gold Medal of the Men's Garden Club of America, and the Gold Medal for Achievement from the American Daffodil Society.

Mr. Mitsch has made lasting contributions to the world of horticulture through his lifetime of daffodil research and practice. Amateur gardeners, professional breeders, fanciers and exhibitors, all over this country and abroad, have profited by his work. His insistence that the fruits of his labor must have health and vigor as well as beauty and distinction, has raised the standards of daffodil-growing everywhere. He has literally put America on the world daffodil map.

The quality of his productions and his own integrity in pursuing his career have made him respected and admired wherever he goes. The genus *Narcissus* has been forever enhanced by his devoted labors.

It is with the greatest pride that the Garden Club of America awards the Medal of Honor to Grant Emerson Mitsch.

SERENDIPITY IN DAFFODIL BREEDING

By Helen K. Link, *Brooklyn, Ind.*

Twenty-five years ago my aim was to help nature produce a better bicolor trumpet than those already on the market. My observations had indicated that all bicolor trumpets were poor growers, very susceptible to basal rot, or not of show quality.

In 1945 I chose Mrs. E. H. Krelage 1c as a seed parent because of its robust growth and attractive cup. Although Fortune 2a is a member of a different division, I chose it as the pollen parent because of its color and its good growth habits. Both Mrs. Krelage and Fortune have a chromosome number of $2n = 28$ and are tetraploid ($4x$). With this knowledge, one might anticipate a successful cross unless the gene arrangement on the chromosomes is so different that normal synapsis does not occur in meiosis. These parents have long records of awards, including First Class Certificate and Award of Merit.

When the plant hybridizer chooses his stock for making crosses, he must remember that the traits of the parents are apt to show up in the offspring, so naturally those daffodils with strong and desirable traits should be chosen. Nearly every daffodil has some trait the hybridizer would like to change if given the chance, but the one characteristic that the hybridizer should strive to produce in seedlings is vigor.

Several factors are of importance in choosing the parents for a cross. Although the hybridizer may choose the best of stock available, linkage and crossing over may take place after the chromosomes have split during the prophase of meiosis. When this occurs, strange and unexpected characteristics may result. Dominant and recessive genes are also factors, as are those that affect the viability of the seed. All those who have attempted hybridizing have had some well-developed, plump seeds that did not germinate when planted or that germinated and then died. This may have been due to dominance of lethal genes in the offspring.

As Fortune has a long line of offspring, one can be fairly certain of its ability to produce viable seed. The pollen is abundant and has a high percentage of germination when tested under controlled conditions.

From the cross of Mrs. E. H. Krelage x Fortune came two cultivars that had some outstanding characteristics. The one that had exceptionally thick substance, and clear clean color contrast between perianth and cup was named Towhee 2b; the other, which measured as a trumpet, was designated Tanager 1b. The other siblings were mediocre, with long necks, drooping heads, or poor form in general. Although Tanager does not have the best of form in its perianth segments, it has excellent

color contrast and good substance and texture. It has been used as a parent in several crosses, which have not yet bloomed. There is hope of producing a good, rugged bicolor trumpet of show quality through its use as a parent.

Although I was seeking a bicolor trumpet, Towhee seemed to have a number of good characteristics. After the supply of bulbs became large enough to share with others, some bulbs were sent to various parts of the country. In some areas Towhee did poorly and in others well. No reports of results were made for a few bulbs; I could only presume the bulbs were of no value in those areas. Perhaps the answer to poor growth lies in the environmental factor. I have purchased bulbs of well-known show varieties that produced flowers that could hardly be recognized and would never have won a ribbon of any kind on the show table in a season conducive to producing good-quality show material. For instance, My Love rates at the bottom of the list in my garden. In other areas of the country, it takes best of show award.

Some of the crosses I have made were entirely unplanned. The blooms used were outstanding as I passed by with the hybridizing basket. This is the case of Pewee 3b, which came from a cross of Evening 2c x Dunkeld 2a. Both varieties had blooms of show quality, but little did I expect the result to be a 3b. The pod produced several seeds, but only one seedling survived the first winter and grew to maturity. Dunkeld came from Seraglio 3a x Killigrew 2a and Evening from a 2c seedling selfed. In this case, Dunkeld must have carried the dominant short-cupped genes.

Pewee has a glistening white flat perianth with a sheen that is difficult to describe. The cup is short and ruffled, edged with a fine line of soft apricot, and the eye is a deep apple green. In a good or bad season every flower holds its head high as if begging to be observed. It is a late bloomer and is about the same size as Fairy Circle. The lasting quality is far above average.

Often the unplanned events give us the most pleasure. Yes, serendipity is present in the world of the daffodil breeder!

When our daughter came home for Christmas she took one look at *N. viridiflorus*, blooming on a sunny windowsill, and said "What is *that*?" When I told her it was a daffodil she said "Well, it may be, but to me it looks like something you *made* out of little blades of grass."

— JANE BIRCHFIELD

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 1968 SEASON

DAFFODILS IN NORTHERN ILLINOIS

By David R. Joslyn, Woodstock, Ill.

We were tremendously surprised to have our first blossom on the first day of April (at least 10 days early). We lament the apparent lack of enthusiasm for daffodils in our state, particularly in the extreme north. I am often asked if I was named "Daffy Dave" before or after the daffodils. Unfortunately, I seem to enthuse over quantity rather than quality. I started by being given a few bulbs, and they, with apparently no care, started to increase. I used to pick a bouquet on May 1st year after year and give it as a May Day present. Later, thanks to Mrs. Pratt of Little England Daffodil Farm, I learned that this daffodil was White Lady. This year I had something like 2,500 to 3,000 flowers, although I had given away many bulbs.

As we have no daffodil show in our area, my comments will be concerned mainly with my own collection. I have daffodils in two locations, one my garden in town which has the choice specimens, and the other, a retreat in the woods where we have scattered daffodils at random. I started with the idea that in the woods I could eventually pick as many blooms as desired with no thought of diminishing supply, and this dream has been more than realized. Annually we open our woods for a "daffodil walk," and are pleased with the many visitors, who come to see not only our favorite flowers but also the unusual wildflowers that abound. This year we gave skunkcabbage to the Ladies Garden Club, and they won a blue ribbon as well as the Creativity Award for their table at the International Flower Show in Chicago.

The earliest wildflowers in our woods are hepatica, bloodroot, and Dutchmans-breeches; then follow yellow violets, jack-in-the-pulpit, a few white trillium, shootingstars, mandrakes, and many others. Here I am, away from my daffodils! Our daffodil blooms were profuse, but some of my choice ones did not do too well. Accent failed to bloom. Pristine was so-so. Festivity was excellent, and as a whole Grant Mitsch's varieties did very well.

In our woods blooms were abundant. We first planted bulbs in the woods only, but when we saw how wonderful they were, we planted a hillside at a curve in the road. We planted King Alfred and "Jonquilla Nell," and then a half bushel of Dick Wellband from The Daffodil Mart. At first they were sparse but now we have more than 2,500 blooms. Our neighbors drive the road to see the display. Our rather cool spring prolonged our season and as some of the daffodils are on

a north hillside we have a long season anyway. It is hard to say which varieties excelled, mostly old favorites in profusion. Mitsch's seedlings were outstanding. Actaea, Mary Copeland, both white and yellow Cheerfulness, Selma Lagerlöf, Fortune, Kansas, La Argentina, and Twink did well. Texas as usual blasted, also "Albus Plenus Odoratus." It did blossom in 1967 and was worth the years we nursed it. One bed of Laurens Koster failed after many years to bloom. My biggest quantity is, of course, "Miscellaneous." I am particularly partial to doubles, and Mary Copeland lived up to expectations both in bloom and fragrance.

At one time we had more than 400 varieties, but now we have less than 150 that we can identify, although the total blossoms have increased greatly. My hobby is giving bouquets of daffodils, and if a person is not at home we leave the flowers in a can of water with no note, as the recipient will know who is the donor.

Actually, we have few ADS members in northern Illinois. Orville Fay, at Northbrook, has left us for iris and hemerocallis, and Hubert Fischer is ending a year as president of the American Iris Society. One year we enjoyed a visit to his garden at Hinsdale; also, to that of Frank Winters, who will be remembered by the older conventioners.

We have convinced many of our neighbors to try a few bulbs and most of them have had excellent results. We were more than pleased with the 1968 season and, incidentally, enjoyed the Portland Convention and were really gratified to see Grant Mitsch's marvelous flowers.

DAFFODILS IN A MARYLAND GARDEN

By Marie Bozievich, Bethesda, Md.

A long spring brought outstanding growth and bloom to my garden this year. The weather became warm early in the year and started everything growing in record time. There was a lack of rainfall in March and early April which made it necessary to water copiously. However, the size and substance of the flowers at blooming time and the tall, sturdy stems amply repaid this gardener for the extra work. During May and early June it rained almost every day and the weather remained cool. Resulting growth was extremely vigorous, the foliage remaining green into July.

Stars of the season were:

Lemonade: magnificent flowers on strong tall stalks, vigorous foliage and a bountiful harvest of bulbs.

Silken Sails: unbelievably beautiful—like a dream.

Bella Vista: one of my favorite varieties—a tailored 3b with a very

precise band of red on a creamy cup; extremely vigorous plant with many strong bloom stalks well above the foliage.

Dove: a lovely white single-flowered 7b, a favorite each year.

Honeybird: better than Lunar Sea in my garden, and very healthy.

Precedent: not as pink as in the preceding two years, but a wonderful plant and flower, with many bloom stalks.

Irish Minstrel: magnificent this year—the weather must have really suited it.

Limeade: cool and lovely, and one of the healthiest 2d's.

Perdita: precise and clean.

Aircastle, Audubon, Coral Ribbon, Beige Beauty, and Eminent were outstanding. Maybe it is just that I like flowers from Division 3, because I remember with equal pleasure Benediction, Clogheen, Greencastle, and Corofin.

Sleeven was my best 2c. The blooms of Easter Moon were lovely, but the plants lacked vigor. Early Mist and Ardbane have been healthy and have given good bloom for many years.

My best 1a's were Golden Rapture and Viking, every bloom being of show quality.

Many highly rated 1c's do not do well for me. However, Vigil increases so fast and sends up so many bloom stalks that the blooms are not as large as they should be. White Prince and Empress of Ireland just stand still. Sometimes I feel lucky to keep them alive.

The red-and-yellow color combinations include other favorites: 2a's Vulcan and Moneymore (Harrogate is good for a late 2a), and the red-cupped jonquils Sweet Pepper, Finch, and Suzy.

The red-and-white 2b's and 3b's are always vigorous and floriferous. Three that can be counted on for brilliant color are Rockall, Avenger, and Accolade.

Accent is my favorite pink. The cup is always deeply colored, regardless of weather. Also, it is earlier than most pinks.

Garden visitors are always interested in the large groups naturalized or planted in the borders. Lemnos, Ceylon, Kilworth, and many others do well in these locations. A naturalized planting of Chiffon brought oh's and ah's from the ladies. The clear rose-pink of the cup carries well across the garden.

Varieties blooming in my garden for the first time this year were mostly from "down under" and the blooms could not be considered typical. All are growing well, however, and only one failed to bloom. Other new ones were all from Mitsch. I liked Irish Coffee, Cool Crystal, Grace Note and Old Satin. Of these, Grace Note remains in my memory most vividly—a delightful flower!

The season is not over until the bulbs have been dug and cleaned. This is the happy task that occupies the month of July. I find it very rewarding to handle the smooth firm bulbs, and to feel that my own good culture made them grow that way. It is exciting to unearth phenomenal increase on a new or treasured variety, and one feels like a millionaire when there is enough to plant a whole row, or to share with friends.

This is the time to examine the bulbs closely and eliminate any incipient cases of basal rot or developing bulb flies. It is fun to get acquainted with the different sizes and shapes of bulbs. The various divisions of the daffodil family have bulb characteristics as unique as the flower shapes. You can spot a jonquil hybrid from the clustered manner in which the bulbs have multiplied. Bulbs from the triandrus division always seem to fall apart into firm round singles. Those from the poetaz group never seem to lose their roots, whereas the big trumpet triple-nosers never seem to have any. Bulbs from Divisions 3 and 9 are usually slender, with l-o-n-g necks. And, sad to say, bulbs from Divisions 2d and 2c must always be inspected for signs of basal rot (at least in my garden!)

So ends a season, and we begin a new one as the now empty beds are tilled and prepared for fall planting.

SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND

By Nancy W. Petersen, Greenwich, Conn.

Something really different occurred for our daffodil season here in southern New England. Our season was easily 10 days early. Usually my garden in Greenwich, Conn., reaches its height from the first to the third of May, but at that time this year, it was definitely past. As far as I am concerned, the early season was a plus, as I was able to exhibit late-flowering miniature jonquil and triandrus varieties and win the Roberta C. Watrous medal.

We have been warned in Greenwich in recent years that the date of our show was too late and that most flowers would be past if the season was at all early. As it happened, this was the one year we have not held the Connecticut Daffodil Show in Greenwich because the annual meeting of the Garden Club of America took place here in mid-May. Incidentally, our last few shows have been far more interesting than those in former years which were held earlier in the season because the sections for later flowering varieties have been well filled, and most of us feel confident that the first of May is a good time any year as we have definitely been educated to keeping our flowers in the refrigerator,

either in the family one or in a special one for daffodils. On May 1, Jane and Colby Chester took their outstandingly beautiful daffodils which had been refrigerated for several weeks to Islip, Long Island, where they won ADS ribbons including the Green Ribbon for a collection of 12 different varieties.

As far as my flowers were concerned, I was particularly pleased with Hawera. It and another Hawera were the two flowers considered for the Best Miniature in the Hartford show. Both had five graceful, lovely flowers. Another outstanding variety in the area this year was Aircastle. Amy Anthony showed a very lovely one in the winning Carey E. Quinn collection in Hartford, and another Aircastle was Best in Show at Islip. The Gold Ribbon in Hartford went to Rev. John B. Shannon's Rockall. His gorgeous flowers are always a great asset to the shows in this area, and his long trips from Westport Point, Mass., are appreciated by show committees. I wish everyone could have seen his Golden Rapture. The color, substance, size, and beauty were outstanding.

Many people have commented that they have problems with miniatures. I have found several varieties that for a number of years have not only bloomed consistently but have increased vigorously. These miniatures are April Tears, Lintie, and Stafford.

I really have enjoyed this season! It began with the convention in Oregon, which was attended by 11 persons from Connecticut. The great treat was visiting the bulb farms of Grant Mitsch and Murray Evans. The location of the Evans' farm reminded me of Switzerland, only on a grander scale. I was thrilled by Mr. Evans' daffodils growing in a tree, his hummingbirds, his rows of daffodils showing the results of each cross, and by his family's generous hospitality. It was exciting to see Grant Mitsch's flowers growing in the field. Then, later in May, I had the pleasure of welcoming Mr. and Mrs. Mitsch to Greenwich where they came to receive a medal from the Garden Club of America. They stayed in New Canaan with George Lee. There couldn't have been a more perfect ending of a season for me!

We hope you have enjoyed these glimpses into the daffodil seasons in various parts of the country. Next year we plan to have reporters from other locations—would you like to be one of them?

Introducing



Mrs. Robert F. Johnson, ADS Secretary

Ruth Johnson, our new Secretary, is a native of Kansas City, Mo., and for the past 20 years has lived in Leawood, Kans., a suburban community adjacent to Kansas City on the Kansas side. Long enthusiastic about daffodils, in 1957 she called together interested growers and as a result the Greater Kansas City Daffodil Society was formed. In ADS she has served as Regional Vice President, Regional Director, and as a member of the Photography Committee.

She writes: "My love for daffodils came from my mother; so at one time our combined gardens contained many of the very old to the more recent introductions. Culling out less interesting varieties is hard to do, but because of space (and back) I must limit myself to 150 varieties. . . . Our three sons are grown and are bringing their own sons back to the yard. The boys are amazed that such beauty can come out of what was their baseball, football, and basketball field. We are familiar with the saying 'Behind every great man is a great woman.' Behind me is an encouraging, cooperative, generous, and very patient husband."

Azaleas, iris, peonies, and roses are some of the flowers she enjoys in addition to daffodils.

OVER POLAR ICE TO A MILESTONE

By Matthew Zandbergen, Sassenheim, Holland

When the narcissus heralds the welcome arrival of spring the devotee gets an irresistible impulse to link up with daffodil friends, to compare seedlings, and to compete with flowers grown to perfection. This year the Far West Region of ADS cordially welcomed daffodil friends from every corner of the earth. It proved to be a real mecca for daffodil enthusiasts.

Fortunately, my season was late, owing to a prolonged bout of cold weather, and I was able to attend the convention. We flew the polar route from Amsterdam-London to Seattle, and some 12 hours after takeoff we saw Mount Rainier majestically appearing through the clouds.

At Portland the weather was kind to us. The next morning, Wells Knierim with a band of helpers set out to Grant Mitsch's place to collect flowers to be displayed in one of the convention rooms. He cordially invited me to join the party, and very soon we were warmly welcomed by Grant and Amy Mitsch, who proudly showed us their private showroom, where a host of excellent flowers were on view. On a table in the central part of the room, artistically arranged floral art was very much admired, particularly, a fine arrangement of Accent. This outstanding pink flower could well become a worldwide trade variety. Amongst the other fine arrays I spotted Daydream, Luscious, and Dream Castle. On tiers around the walls of the showroom many striking flowers caught the eye. Obviously Grant's season had passed its peak, as the late varieties dominated the show. We were really in the pinks, and I was "tickled pink" to see them appear in almost every division. It was well worth crossing the polar ice to see Grant's Milestone, a most unusual flower, with yellow perianth and a nicely frilled pink corona. It is appropriately named, as one might expect a new line of breeding from this flower. Besides the double Pink Chiffon, I saw a double pink seedling D61/1. A fine pink jonquilla, V74/2, and his pink 1b, W6/4, were really impressive. I even saw a split corona pink (DED4/10) raised by Elise Mitsch, which would have made Jack Gerritsen's mouth water. Of the named varieties Rima took my fancy.

Most enjoyable were the miniature seedlings, quite a few of them growing wild in the woods in their natural setting.

A day or so later we paid Grant another visit with the convention bus tour, and we spent a little more time in the fields. Inca Gold was one of the varieties that impressed me particularly on this visit. Grant told me that it was Guy Wilson who really started him off in 1936, and it is almost incredible the progress he has made. He still sows 5,000 to 25,000 seeds every year and has some 2,000 selected unnamed stocks

for further trial. I have happy recollections of my memorable visits to Daffodil Haven; it was grand meeting Grant!

We also made a trip to Murray and Stella Evans' hospitable eagle's nest, high up in the mountains at Corbett. Although it was raining cats and dogs we did not waste much time in getting amongst the huge seedling beds. It was a consolation to think that the rain at least made the daffodils grow. The seedlings were grown in very long rows, and although cultivating some 50,000 Christmas trees takes up much of his time, Murray has his daffodils in fine shape. Everything looked spick and span. Murray allowed his visitors to take markers and mark the seedlings of their choice; at a most moderate fee he collects these at lifting time and posts them to the various addresses. This was a new idea to me, but I am sure the visitors very much appreciated this gesture, and many of them took advantage of the opportunity.

Although the continuous rain prevented me from taking notes, I did like his reversed colored trumpet F-264/2, which later was selected best seedling in the daffodil exhibit at the hotel. His C-138 (2c) also drew much attention. F-285 (3b) was lovely, too, and a notable pink (3/3/2?) was very well balanced. Here and there I spotted some very fine doubles. After lunch when the weather lifted, we made an attempt to find the Evans' place again, but we got lost and returned to Portland rather disappointed.

The next day, after the convention was over, we made a fine bus trip up the Columbia River Gorge and very much enjoyed seeing the wonderful waterfalls and the Bonneville Dam. As a contrast we visited Timberline Lodge surrounded by snow on Mount Hood.

On the way home I saw the fine show in Washington, D.C., at the National Arboretum and also had a quick glance at The Garden Club of Virginia show in Charlottesville. I took off from Dulles Airport and arrived in London in time for the RHS main daffodil show with happy recollections of another very pleasant visit to the U.S.A.

Wells Knierim has supplied a report on the popular voting in the various classes represented in the daffodil exhibit set up in the hotel. Leading varieties were:

1a: Viking, Kingscourt; 1b: Descanso, Trousseau; 1c: Vigil, Empress of Ireland; 1d: Lunar Sea, Nampa, Honeybird; 2a: Ormeau, Quivira, Fireproof; 2b: Wahkeena, Accent; 2c: Olivet, Pristine, White Spire; 2d: Bethany, Daydream; 3a: Irish Coffee; 3b: Aircastle, Silken Sails, Redstart; 3c: Crystal River, Chinese White, April Clouds; 4: Enterprise, Double Event; 5a: Harmony Bells, Tresamble; 5b: Tuesday's Child, Arish Mell; 6a: Charity May, Willet, Satellite; 7a: Starfire, Sweetness; 7b: Dainty Miss, Bunting; 8: Silver Chimes, Hiawassee; 9: Quetzal, Cantabile; 10: *N. triandrus albus*; 11: Hillbilly.

MUSINGS AND MEANDERINGS

By POETICUS

We have only sympathy for the appeal from our Far West Region to drop the disparaging adjective from its title. It is no farther from Washington to Los Angeles than it is from Los Angeles to Washington, but our regions along the Atlantic Coast do not suffer the indignity of being linked to the Far East. The Far West it may have seemed in the days of President Jefferson and Kit Carson, but there has been some improvement in communication and transportation since the days of the covered wagon.

However, we feel that other regions have equal cause for complaint and that the practice of naming most of our regions after points of the compass is confusing and prosaic. Thus the Midwest Region is east of the Central Region, the Northeast Region is southwest of the New England Region, and the Southwest Region is east of the Far West Region. These directions have meaning only if you live in the Middle Atlantic Region where the Society was formed.

A little thought will suggest titles which are more descriptive and attractive. To expand the discussion, we offer the following:

New England — No change
Northeast — Tri-State
Middle Atlantic — No change
Midwest — Great Lakes
Central — Plains
Southeast — South Atlantic
Southern — Gulf
Southwest — Panhandle
Far West — Pacific

* * *

The Johnny Appleseeds of this world are a rare breed, and we are fortunate that the daffodil has a friend with the means and enthusiasm to make large plantings solely for public enjoyment. The gift of 20,000 daffodil bulbs that flowered last spring along a drive in Central Park was not the first time that New York City has benefited from the generosity of Mrs. Albert D. Lasker. In other years daffodils have appeared in large numbers near the United Nations Headquarters and in the flower beds that divide Park Avenue.

Twenty thousand daffodils make quite a showing, but Mrs. Lasker's love of daffodils cannot be satisfied by merely lining a park drive for a quarter of a mile. As chairman of the Salute the Seasons Fund for a More Beautiful New York Committee, Mrs. Lasker has asked the public to contribute \$100,000 for the purchase and planting of a million daffodils in Central Park. We choose to believe that Mrs. Lasker will be successful in her campaign, and, if she is, New York's Central Park should be the daffodil showplace of the world. Contributions are tax deductible and may be sent to the committee at either 866 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017 or 101 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10013.

* * *

Babies are not born into this world with an instinctive understanding of the difference between daffodil, narcissus, and jonquil. Nor does it seem to be part of the curriculum of any school with which we are familiar, although the Flower People of whom we are constantly reminded and who seem to have adopted the daffodil as the horticultural symbol of their dissidence may be passing the "truth" throughout Haight-Ashbury. It was surprising however to find one of the TV networks fumbling the subject. The lengthy list of "people who make this program possible" should not have snagged themselves on that one.

It began in late March when Miss Barbara Walters of the Today program, which is aired on the NBC network each morning, flaunted what appeared to be a small trumpet and asked what it should be called. Her associates could not help her, and the problem was tossed to Roger Tory Peterson who was about to be interviewed. Peterson, who is the author of numerous books on birds and the editor of a series of field guides, could do no better than to assure several million viewers that the terms daffodil, narcissus, and jonquil were "vague, like dove and pigeon." This interesting bit of etymology brought cries of outrage from the considerable number of ADS members who viewed the program. Offers to appear and explain the differences with live material were declined, although eventually the subject was brought up again on the air, and a something-less-than-satisfactory resolution of the problem was achieved with the assistance of a dictionary. It has been said that the truth crushed will rise again, but this may be the one exception that proves the rule.

HERE AND THERE

TIDBITS FROM THE REGIONS AND LOCAL SOCIETIES

CENTRAL REGION (Mrs. L. F. Murphy, *Regional Vice President*)

The May Newsletter contains news of weather and shows, interesting short articles by Laura Sue Roennfeldt and Venice Brink, and a letter from Kay H. Beach concerning a project of the Daffodil Society of Greater Kansas City. Daffodils are being planted along a nature walk at the Agricultural Hall of Fame and National Center near Kansas City. It is hoped that later a historical planting can be developed, to include especially varieties of American origin. "We would like to eventually have all but the most expensive new sorts, and plantings that would illustrate the different classes, and some special plantings of varieties that are particularly at home in this region, so that people could learn that not all the yellow daffodils are King Alfred."

MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION (Mrs. Richard N. Darden, Jr. *Regional Vice President.*)

In her first Newsletter the new RVP writes of many of the pleasures and problems of growing and showing daffodils, from spring to summer, fall, winter, and spring again, touching all with her enthusiasm.

The fall regional meeting will be on Sunday, Oct. 20, following the ADS Board meeting on Oct. 19. The place for both meetings is the Cascades, adjoining the Motor House, Williamsburg, Va. At the regional meeting Dr. Freeman Weiss will conduct a Weed Clinic in the morning, and the after-lunch speaker will be Edmund H. Harding. Board and other members from outside the Middle Atlantic Region are invited to attend.

NEW ENGLAND REGION (George S. Lee, Jr., *Editor.*)

Mr. Lee reports on the Garden Club of America award to Grant Mitsch; as host to the Mitsches he was included in some of the social events. The convention at Portland and the Connecticut State Show at Hartford are also reported, and a warning about daffodil fly is given.

Varieties designated as "Miniatures" and as "Dwarfs and Intermediates" offered by The Daffodil Mart this year are listed on p. 6-7, and a letter from Walter Stagg of Broadleigh Gardens is quoted, for the benefit of members who have had difficulties getting bulbs of the smaller varieties.

Members outside the New England Region (and adjoining parts of New York State) who wish to receive the New England Region Newsletter may subscribe by sending \$1.00 to Mr. Lee for a one-year subscription (three issues.)

MIDWEST REGION (Mrs. Goethe Link, *Editor*)

Five shows in the Region are reported in some detail, four in Ohio and one in Indiana. The Midwest Regional Show at Cincinnati included several timely exhibits. One featured numerous labels with suggested uses and instructions for making. One combined drawings and fresh flowers to illustrate the RHS Classification and the distinguishing features of each division. A high school science class presented "The Forest Floor," an example of the balance of nature, with notes and comments accompanying a display in a glass case.

A new local daffodil society was formed in a suburb of Columbus, Ohio. It has been named the Central Ohio Daffodil Society. Mrs. Reginald Blue is Chairman of the group; Mrs. Richard Bell is Vice Chairman.

* * *

The Westchester (N.Y.) Daffodil Society was one year old on April 7, 1968. Most of its 25 members also belong to ADS. This spring, instead of producing its own show, the group arranged trips to Connecticut and Long Island shows and visits to gardens featuring daffodils.

Members prepared an educational display of blooms illustrating the daffodil classification, and this was shown at meetings of six local garden clubs. Eight wood blocks with test tubes provided places for each of the subdivisions of the classification, plus a pink 2b, a multiflowered double, and three miniatures. Rubber tube covers held the stems in place, and a member's extra refrigerator reduced the need for replacing blooms between showings. At the show of the Garden Club of Mamaroneck the exhibit was given a special prize.

A FAMILY TAZETTA SHOW

By William O. Ticknor, *Falls Church, Va.*

On a warm Saturday in mid-April I decided to see how many varieties of tazettas I had and how they compared with one another. This led to a dinner-table flower show judged by three competent growers, each with 13 or 14 years of experience at daffodil shows. This was, however, a tazetta show and included tazetta doubles and anything else with tazetta ancestry.

Cut blooms with names on their stems were put in bottles, and the judges were called in. Twenty-one blooms faced the judges. The largest individual florets were the two on Martha Washington. Some people do not care for this variety because it does not look like a tazetta; it was, in appearance, two rather nice 3b's on one stem. It had smooth, very white perianths and a nice bright-orange wire rim on well-shaped yellow cups. The well-known triandrus-tazetta, Silver Chimes, had the greatest number of flowers on one stem. My specimen had 12 crinkly white florets.

Two entries, the Oregon Bulb Farms' Golden Dawn and the Dutch variety Canary Bird, had yellow perianths and orange cups and were much alike. Golden Dawn was a little later blooming, had a shade smaller floret, was a little smoother, and had slightly brighter colors. Each had six florets, and both have been good doers.

Nine of the entries were bicolors, but within this group there was considerable variation. Laurens Koster had five florets with orange cups and rumpled white perianths. Geranium had five florets that were somewhat larger and had more contrasting orange and white colors. Its florets were somewhat disorganized. Similar to Geranium, but having yellow cups, was Mrs. Alfred Pearson with four florets on a stem. Taller and having a better pose was L'Innocence, also with four florets. Tallest by far was Matador with a 22-inch stem that would have satisfied Matthew Zandbergen. It had five medium-sized florets, an excellent pose, and good color in a yellow cup with a red rim. Like Golden Dawn it is an Oregon Bulb Farms variety. It is fertile, at least in a greenhouse, and, I understand, it is the parent, with Harry Tuggle's help, of some remarkable progeny. It is a most attractive flower.

St. Agnes had two fairly large florets with good color and pose, but its perianth segments were at odds with one another. Well could P. D. Williams be proud of Pride of Cornwall for its magnificent perianths. To borrow a description from a Richardson catalogue, the perianths were "pure white with very round overlapping segments of beautiful substance and quality." It had two florets and its shallow yellow cups

could have been brighter.

A bit shorter in stem length and smaller in flower size was La Fiancée. It had five florets, good color, and a certain informality. It is an old pet of Kitty Bloomer's. Small but beautiful was Pango. (My panel of judges thought this should be on the ADS miniature list.) Smooth, overlapping round perianth segments and a pale-yellow bowl-shaped cup made its two florets lovely to see.

This was not an ADS-Frank Seney approved show, so miniatures went right in with other tazettas. Seven inches tall with four small florets, Halingy had white perianths and pale cream cups. Its substance was thin and it did not last well. Angie was the same height and had two lovely all-white flowers; it had nice pose and texture. Keeping these small ones company were the two cyclamineus miniatures Quince and Jumblie. My judges were about to disqualify these two until I threatened to cut their allowances. The only known parent of Quince and Jumblie is Cyclataz, an 8, and besides, who ever heard of a cyclamineus with more than one flower on a stem? Both had rich yellow perianths and darker cups. Quince had the shorter cup and had three florets. Their perianths were sharply reflexed. Their pod brother, and a magnificent miniature, Tête-a-Tête, had been too early for the show. An unregistered variety was the dark horse of the show. It had nine beautifully clustered white and cream florets on a 12-inch stem. This one we call "Charleston" as that is where it was given to Kitty Bloomer, who passed it on to us. It is an "old-timey" southern tazetta without a hint of any other form. If it is hardy over the years it will be a fine addition.

Rounding out the entries were three doubles. Two were Cheerfulness, a sport of tazetta Elvira, and Yellow Cheerfulness, the sport of Cheerfulness. Identical except for color they had five or six small feathery balls to a stem. The New Zealand variety, Erlicheer, was the third. It had six pure-white balls that were a bit smaller than those of Cheerfulness. The florets clustered into a nice pose. With me it has been a bit irrational as to its bloom time. Last year its buds were frozen out in mid-March; this year it bloomed in mid-April.

Not all of my tazetta varieties made it to the show. Cragford, similar to Laurens Koster but with more florets, had finished blooming. Miniatures Cyclataz, Hors d'Oeuvre, *N. x macleayi* did not bloom this year. A new planting of Canaliculatus was just breaking through the ground at my show time. This variety seems to bloom here only when bulbs are new, but it is inexpensive and charming. Newly acquired Minnow, which should be on the miniature list, did not bloom, but its foliage augurs well for next year.

Tall, white and orange Sparkling Eye, newly acquired from Holland,

had split its sheath but was not open enough for the show. Green Goddess, newly acquired from New Zealand and busy adapting to a reversal of seasons, made fine foliage but had no blooms. Two old favorites just missed the show. *N. x intermedius*, the jonquil-tazetta natural hybrid, was just unfurling its bright chrome-yellow florets. Faithful bloomer and always late, *N. x biflorus*, natural cross of a poet and a tazetta, was budding up nicely. It will have two crinkled, white, late late flowers.

The judges each made separate decisions. My daughter, Susie, with a fine disregard for size, rated Charleston first, Pango second, and Martha Washington third. My son, Litchfield, selected in order, Martha Washington, Charleston, and Pride of Cornwall. My partner, Laura Lee, chose Pango, Charleston, and Geranium. On points, the nameless old southern variety "Charleston" took the Ticknor Tazetta Award of Merit. Close behind was the lovely small Pango; the large and colorful Martha Washington was third. Honorable mentions were plentiful.

Our tazetta show was a great success. It generated much discussion and many comparisons, and we all knew more about our tazettas than we had ever known before. The poet daffodil ancestry was noted in all those that had red or orange cups. This poetaz mixture provided cold-hardiness as well. We all decided, too, that it would be difficult to have a sweeter smelling flower show.

HYBRIDIZERS' FORUM

The new chairman of the Breeding and Selection Committee is Murray W. Evans, Corbett, Oreg., who will share with the editor the responsibility of selecting material for this column.

Seed Offered

Mrs. Goethe Link, Box 84, Brooklyn, Ind. 46111, will be glad to share her crop of seed from *N. fernandesii* with the first 10 members whose requests she receives.

William O. Ticknor, 2814 Greenway Blvd., Falls Church, Va. 22042, will receive additional requests for seed contributed by Mr. Fowlds and Mr. Culpepper as reported in the June issue.

Pedigrees and Displays

In the fall of 1966 Mr. J. S. B. Lea of Stourport, England, was trying to locate bulbs of certain old daffodil varieties for use in a special display the following spring. We were able to send him bulbs of Gallipoli. The

weather in 1967 prevented the display, but in 1968 it was possible to carry it out. Mr. Lea wrote:

"I was able to stage the pedigree of Romance at the Royal Horticultural Society Daffodil Show on 18th and 19th April, which, of course, included flowers of Gallipoli from the bulbs you had sent me. The exhibit was awarded a Silver Lindley Medal and attracted a considerable amount of attention."

I think this is an excellent idea for some of our daffodil shows, and by using "George" we would have the information we need to work it out.

—Margaret Thompson

Daffodils Self-Sterile?

At the Hybridizers' Panel in Portland Dr. Throckmorton tried to make a point or raise an issue and the subject was passed over rather quickly. He indicated that most daffodils are self-sterile, and immediately got disagreement from the panel members. I was inclined to agree with him then and even more so now, for the following reason.

This year I have harvested seed from several hundred blooms which I hand pollinated. I did not pick off the flower heads of the other blooms this year, but left them to see how many would "self." I also observed that on practically every flower could be found a spider, which often built a web inside the cup, and must have taken pollen to the stigma. Of these five or six hundred blooms not hand pollinated only three set seed, which would indicate to me that the pollen on these three came from another flower. I also tried hand-selfing a total of 11 flowers of 3 varieties and got no seed.

—Bill Pannill

Growing Daffodils From Seed in Oregon

Beds are constructed of 2 x 12 planks, 4 feet wide and 16 or 18 feet long, with ½-inch mesh galvanized screen (hardware cloth) covering the bottoms. They are filled to within 2 inches or so of the top with well pulverized soil from the fields. Four cubic feet of Canadian Blue Whale is thoroughly mixed into the top 6 inches of soil in each bed. If soil is too dry, beds are well watered a day or two before planting.

Seeds are sown in rows about 8 inches apart, crosswise, which provides access to any lot from either side. Planted about 1 inch deep, density of seeds varies according to size of the lot and space available. Smaller lots are allowed more space, 20 per foot or less, while larger lots often are sown 100 per lineal foot. Such density is not recommended, but under the crowded conditions, many seedlings attain a diameter of ¾ inch in 2 years.

A mulch of 2 inches of sawdust is applied soon after planting and remains on the bed until the seedlings are lifted at the end of their second year's growth. The mulch prevents warming of the soil, retains moisture, and discourages weeds, but its most important functions is to prevent heaving during periods of alternate freezing and thawing in late winter and early spring after the tiny shoots have emerged.

At the end of their second year, seedlings are lined out in the field, staggered in the rows about 2 inches apart. Distance between rows is the same as for full-size bulbs, to facilitate cultivation by tractor. Bulbs are left down

for another 2 years, then lifted again and lined out singly in the rows 3 to 4 inches apart. In this situation they remain for another two years, selections being made while blooming in their 6th year.

More information on Blue Whale might be appreciated by those who have not tried it. If not available at your local garden supply store, write to: Acme Peat Products Limited of Canada . . . 687 Number 7 Road, R.R. 2, Richmond, B.C. Mixed with any soil, it should eliminate the need for sand, bone meal, or any and all the various concoctions used by many gardeners. It will not burn if kept moist; in fact, some of our seedlings grow happily in pure Blue Whale in corners and a few other spots where mixing was not accomplished.

In the Northwest, fewer seeds remain dormant for a year if planted soon after harvest. Some experiments will determine the best time to sow them in other climates.

—Murray W. Evans

SNOUTER DAFFODILS

In the April 1, 1968, issue of the Journal de la Botanique of the Société Royale de la Horticulture of Hareef, Dr. Inassi Ayoub, O.H.E., M.C., V.M.H., presented an article on what he considers is a new race of *Narcissus*, which he discovered in the remote Jarwah Valley of the Middle Atlas Mountains. Dr. Ayoub states that *Narcissus snouteri* is a polymorphic species in an active, almost agitated, state of expansion. Although *N. snouteri* in general combines the forms of both *N. cyclamineus* and *N. bulbocodium*, subsp. *obesus*, which gives it a distinctly snoutish appearance, there is much variation both in size and color. The basic *N. snouteri* ranges in color from primrose to pale green, but because of solar radiation and heteroploidy, chromosomatic changes have occurred. Dr. Ayoub described an octaploid type with blooms an amazing 4 feet tall and with a perianth width of $9\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Because of chromosome deletion of yellow pigments the perianth was sky blue and the snouted corona a deeper shade of the same color. Removing bulbs of one clone only, Dr. Ayoub preferred to leave the vegetation in this remote valley undisturbed for further study in 1969.

Note. The late spring rains of 1968 completely filled the basin of the newly constructed Jarwah Dam. The valley is now under 53 feet of water. This is considered a great loss to botanical science. The single surviving clone of *N. snouteri* has been registered with the Royal Horticultural Society under the name "April Fool."

O. W. Troinck

NOTES ON A CYCLAMINEUS BREEDING PROJECT

By Matthew Fowlds, *Salem, Oreg.*

My efforts to develop a strain of miniature cyclamineus hybrids easily reproduced from seed began in 1943. A single bulb of *N. cyclamineus* was the seed parent, and a yellow trumpet, thought to be Golden Spur, was the pollen parent. Other varieties and species involved in later hybrids were Mite, February Gold, *N. minor*, and *N. asturiensis*. These were crossed with each other and also backcrossed to *N. cyclamineus* in various ways. Subsequent crosses were made between the different hybrids by selecting bulbs from the progeny of one for the seed parent and a similar selection from another hybrid for the pollen parent. In all crosses between these hybrids, a cyclamineus hybrid entered the cross from both parents. In this way, a number of separate lots were obtained. The cyclamineus type of flower was predominant in each lot, but other plant characters were variable.

At this stage, the work was continued, using a camel's-hair brush to pollinate the flowers. The pollen was transferred from one flower to another at random. The brush was used to pick up pollen from the stamens and brush it onto the stigma. The pollen adhering to the brush would be a mixture from several flowers. The procedure was repeated later to include late-blooming flowers and to give a second pollination to some of the older flowers, which would insure a better seed set in case the first pollination failed. This method of pollination was repeated on selected plants from the original cross for several succeeding generations.

Observations on this series of miniature cyclamineus hybrids indicate that the bulbs increase slowly if at all from bulb division. The only way to get a rapid increase is from seed. When new crosses have been made with other daffodil varieties or miniature species there should be a good chance to find bulbs that multiply rapidly to form cultivars for those who prefer more uniformity than is found in bulbs grown from seed.

Because of the long favorable growing season in Oregon, a considerable number of miniature daffodil bulbs will bloom in the third year of growth. This makes it possible to produce a new generation from the early blooming bulbs every third year and thus speed up the breeding and selection process.

The seed that was offered for distribution to ADS members this year was harvested from several different lots, and the bulbs grown from it will show considerable variation, but individual bulbs selected from the lot may be nearly homozygous for some characters. Breeding daffodils is a project that may readily be undertaken by amateurs who have a

little time for the work and a small plot of soil to grow the seedlings. When breeding projects are located in different sections of the daffodil-growing regions, new varieties may well be developed that are better suited to local soil and climatic conditions than are imported bulbs. Many strangers who saw these flowers in bloom were surprised to learn that anything like them was in existence.

SYMPOSIUM REPORT FROM DUTCHESS COUNTY

By Elizabeth T. Capen, Symposium Committee

Restricting a daffodil list to 25 varieties has entailed much soul searching and hair pulling on the part of many of our enthusiastic collectors and dedicated evaluators. Some have shared with us their travail, but none more fully than did Mr. Edmund Kauzmann, who grows 1500 named varieties, plus a goodly number of seedlings, in Dutchess County, N.Y. Mr. Kauzmann writes, "I submit this list is an unfair compromise; it has taken 3 days of agony to select and whittle down what I should prefer to make a list of 300 varieties."

Here is the annotated ballot:

1. April Tears: misnamed (should be May Joy).
2. Arctic Gold: could just as well be Viking, Slieveboy, etc.
3. Avenger: aside from Pomona, this is the only colored cup mentioned, perhaps because there are too many of them.
4. Bethany: because I had to have a 2d, and this is the best.
5. Chinese White: should be on everyone's list.
6. Daphne: this is to show no prejudice for the doubles. I grow about 56 varieties but have not had the newest ones for three years.
7. Dawn: because it is distinctive and delightful.
8. Dove Wings: to me prettier than Charity May, Garden Princess, and a host of other 6's.
9. Glenleslie: hate to slight 2c Ave and comely Pigeon, but this is the whitest 2c I have, whiter than Cloneen.
10. Gold Crown: I like it better than Polindra, but hated rating it ahead of Brunswick and Coverack Perfection.
11. Honeybird: this is my best 1d, but I like Lunar Sea also.
12. Luna Moth: chosen, of course, because I want to list a sulphur, but I have seedlings of Mitsch's just as good, and hate to leave out Wilson's Moonstruck.
13. Mustard Seed: I have listed a number of the little ones because I like them. I hated dropping the little Marionette, but this is more prolific and blooms longer.
14. *N. x biflorus*: because it just about ends the season for me and seems so rewarding.
15. *N. poeticus recurvus*: I grow about 28 poets, but somehow like this best. I should have liked to list a half dozen.

16. Ormeau: I should have liked to add Balmoral, Golden Torch, René de Chalons, St. Keverne, California, and especially Fawnglo to this list for 2a self-yellows.
17. Pomona: don't think I erred on this 3b. It is distinctive and does well for me. Its changing cup color delights me, but I do hate to eliminate all other 3a's and 3b's in its favor.

In a later letter Mr. Kauzmann discusses this type in more detail: "Should you have reservations respecting Pomona, I might make Bithynia my substitute. It has proved superior to both Aircastle and Coloratura in vigor and reliability over the years. However, these last two varieties may just be slower than Bithynia in acclimating. I listed Pomona ahead of any of these because it colors well for me and seems more distinctive than many more popular varieties. I enjoy observing the center of its flat cup changing from yellow through apricot to a clean light green, while the orange rim deepens its shade. It has been healthy, vigorous, and reliable in my climate."

18. Rima: this is the only (real) pink of some 160 named varieties I grow (including three doubles). One of my best is an unnamed Mitsch 3b seedling that fails to multiply. I would have liked to list 25 pinks worth growing.
19. Silver Chimes: my only tazetta. Would like to add Golden Dawn, Orange Wonder, Pride of Holland, and Early Splendour.
20. Snipe: because it's small, early, floriferous, long-blooming, and different.
21. Sweetness: this could just as well read Golden Incense. I hate leaving out 7's: Waterperry, Bobbysoxer, Tittle-Tattle.
22. Verdin: I list this because it is the only one of the new reverse bicolors I have or have had for three years. I understand there are some even better ones on the way.
23. Vigil: I hated leaving out Brussels, Cantatrice, Fairy Dream, Glacier, White Prince, and Maiveroe. Empress has so far not enchanted me.
24. Woodgreen: could just as well have shown My Love, but this gives me more flower.

Later: "If this had to be replaced, I believe Trousseau would be my choice. It is earlier, lasts longer, and is more prolific than the others. I resisted listing it originally only with great difficulty, along with Balmoral, Cora Ann, Merry Bells, Rose Caprice, and Vulcan."

25. Xit: I have trouble with this, as rabbits or deer mistake its foliage for grass. Hope it poisons them.

Mr. Kauzmann was but one of many to protest the request to name one only, but his solution was original. He chose Arctic Gold, with the explanation: "This is because I have been brain-washed (by daffodil literature) into believing it would have to be a trumpet, and if a trumpet, a yellow one. Actually, my favorite changes each year and several times in a season. But I always find great pleasure in having Cobweb by me on the coffee table in its season."

I guess he really was brain-washed, because when offered the chance to admit publicly to the more novel choice, he stayed with the yellow trumpet.

BULLETIN BOARD

FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Members are invited to inspect the inside back cover of the Journal which from now on will list the various services, materials, and publications that the Society offers. Having this information in one place should provide an instant answer to many questions. Suggestions for improving the page will be welcome. It has not seemed necessary to note that inquiries regarding awards and approved shows, registration of new varieties, schools, and so on, should be directed to the chairman of the appropriate committee. Committee chairmen are listed annually in the June Journal.

* * *

Special mention should be made of the fact that the new binders for the Journal, which were described in the March issue (p. 137), are now in stock. Orders accompanied by checks for \$3.00 for each binder will be filled at once. The number of orders received following the original announcement suggests that this item will be in steady demand. It is about the only way a file of Journals can be kept in sequence and in good condition.

* * *

The growing number of state and local daffodil societies has been noted before. The ADS so far has not laid down any rules by which these societies might affiliate with the national organization. Probably less than half their members are also members of the ADS. There are many individuals who enjoy the personal associations that a local society affords but who have little or no interest in a distant and more impersonal organization. However, among those who are members of a local organization, but who do not belong to ADS, there should be a good many prospects for new members. This office has been instructed to solicit their memberships, as their interest in daffodils has already been shown. A soft-sell campaign is planned for later this year.

The solicitation will require lists of members of each of the local daffodil societies. Groping blindly for such lists is certain to be slow and frustrating. Each local society doubtless has some ADS members in its ranks and probably among its officers. If those who read these paragraphs and are in a position to do so will send in lists of their members, or tell us from whom they may be obtained, it will ease our task, and it should result in a substantial increase in our membership. Don't assume that someone else will do it in your own society. We will try to be at our persuasive best, and the offer of a free copy of Peter Barr's booklet should be a strong inducement.

* * *

The December Journal fares badly in the flood of Christmas mail and is not likely to be delivered until after the holidays, even if mailed early in December, so this is our last chance to remind members that memberships and some of our publications listed on the inside back cover make welcome gifts for friends and relatives who have a weakness for daffodils.

GEORGE S. LEE, JR.

MISCLASSIFIED DAFFODILS

The Classification Committee will consider complaints of "misclassified" daffodils, will screen them, and forward those it considers justified and valid to the RHS Classification Committee for consideration. Please send information concerning varieties you consider misclassified to the Chairman, Mrs. J. Robert Walker, P.O. Box 1264, Martinsville, Va. 24112.

FALL BOARD MEETING

The Board of Directors will meet on Oct. 19 at Williamsburg, Va.

SYMPOSIUM PROGRESS

Our new Symposium plan is well launched. To succeed, we need many reports and thoughtful reports. To that end, regional symposium committees have been formed—to compile regional reports—but now, to "get out the vote." We are keeping score by state and region. In mid-July, the West Coast leads in percentage of returns, but the Middle Atlantic and Central Regions are closing in fast. Some members have offered bulbs to the winning regional team, to encourage maximum returns. We welcome more. Do you have a bulb to offer?

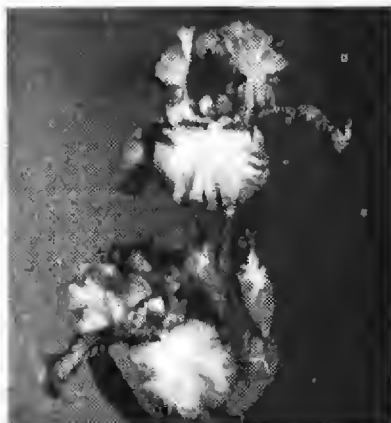
Promptness, which we appreciate, and numbers would mean nothing without the obvious high quality of these reports. It is evident that many ADS members are searching their souls and will benefit personally from this contribution to the Society. Elsewhere in this issue we share with you one report that reveals by chain-of-consciousness the agony of one collector.

We do seek your report. It will help you twice to send it—once as you evaluate your collection, and then when you know our compilation includes yours.

Actuary John Larus will serve as vice chairman and chief compiler of your votes. We expect to report in the March Journal, when you are planning your next garden.

ELIZABETH T. CAPEN

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HAWERA

The breeder of this deservedly popular miniature, Dr. W. M. Thomson, tells the story of its origin and naming in an article "Hybrids of the Smaller Daffodils," published in the Journal of the Royal New Zealand Institute of Horticulture in January 1942. Dr. Thomson attempted crosses using as many of the small species and forms as he could secure. Under the heading "Jonquilla" he writes:

"... My outstanding success with it was to produce *N. x Hawera*. This was one of my very early attempts. I used pollen of *N. triandrus albus* on a number of flowers. There were 70 seedlings of which 69 were jonquils and only one showed the cross. I liked it so much that I tried many times over a longish period of years to reproduce it; grew jonquils in pots and emasculated all the flowers: capsules formed and sometimes ovules would swell up, but the capsules withered and the ovules became ghosts; a black coat would form but shrivelled, never a fat shiny seed . . .

"*N. x Hawera* was sent to Wisley for trial and I was notified that the Daffodil Committee of the R.H.S. had seen it and considered that it was equivalent to *N. triandrus pulchellus*. I tried to import this plant but was sent a collected, small-flowered form of *N. bulbocodium*. This took years to flower so I have not seen *pulchellus*. *Hawera* evidently took kindly to Wisley and seems to do much better there than in its birthplace. After nearly ten years it was put up for trial at the London Daffodil Show, was given an A.M., and rechristened *Hawera*, as it was recognized to be different from *pulchellus*. Its A.M. is for a plant suitable for alpine house culture. Within the last few years I have flowered a number of *triandrus* seedlings of much the same character, which I am sure are due to the pollen of *N. jonquilla*, but I cannot swear to the cross. They are taller than *Hawera*, some are yellow selfs but others have the paler edge to the trumpet that is seen in *Hawera*! *Hawera* seems to be a mule, but it is just possible that its pollen has caused *N. triandrus calathinus* to seed. There are four or five seedlings coming on that may settle that question."

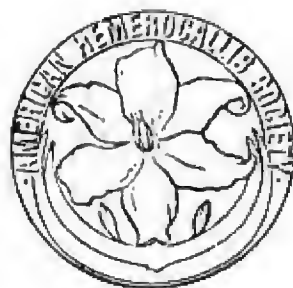
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FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

By DR. GLENN DOOLEY, *Bowling Green, Ky.*

The daffodil season has gone but fabulous memories linger. Exactly one week before the Kentucky State Show there was a snow ranging in depth from 11 to 17 inches covering the western part of the state. One week later daffodils of fine quality appeared on the show tables. What other flower can accomplish this?

"George," the Daffodil Data Bank, was found to be most helpful to amateurs interested in hybridizing. Recently Dr. Throckmorton has received a list from a grower in Tasmania who, apparently, is the registrar for the varieties from New Zealand and Australia. Five to six hundred varieties, many with parentages given, will be added from this source.

George can present some very interesting information. He tells us that most colored cups with a paler edge, as found in Blarney, Salome, and Entreaty, have their backgrounds in White Sentinel, Mitylene, or Sea Shell. George also tells us that these three parents were three seeds in a single seed pod harvested by the late Reverend Mr. Engleheart. The parentage is unknown, but the inhibitor gene or whatever is contained therein is effectively appearing in great-great-grandchildren.

Our two Kansas members have given us some excellent suggestions. Both Grace Parks of Ottawa and Ethel Martin of Lawrence stressed the value of windbreaks and the need to water plants after the blooming season has finished. Miss Martin reported that some old and neglected plantings gave a fine array of bloom. Mrs. Parks took time to give a report on some of her very best performers. Dove Wings did better than Charity May; Aranjuez and Courage were excellent, as were Ormeau, Limelight, and Irish Charm. Bushtit was most attractive. Little *N. jonquilla* caught the eye of the passing public. Gay Time proved to be the best double; Hugh Poate was a very nice garden variety. Finally, three stems of Stoke in a vase gave her great pleasure.

Dot Clem of Staunton, Va., reported seeing a sign in a suburban area of Atlanta, Ga., reading "Smyrna — the Jonquil Town." Surely, some reader could enlighten us about this title. Mrs. Clem made an excellent planting last autumn, with 25 varieties representing nearly every subdivision in the classification.

Polly Brooks of Richmond, Va., gave an exciting report on her miniature varieties in bloom. A specially prepared bed contained 8 species and 11 named varieties from Div. 1, 6, and 8.

Our Virginia members always give us something delightful to read. Frank Seney of Newport News related his success in interesting his two sons in daffodil growing and showing. If more youngsters could be taught the wholesome recreation in gardening projects, there would be greater adult interest in years to come. Do try to encourage children in the art of daffodil growing! How about setting aside a children's division in our daffodil shows?

Some of the Robin members were fortunate in attending the convention at Portland, Oreg. Frances Armstrong of Covington, Va., wrote: "I must tell you about the miniatures on the West Coast. Their stems are so tall that they don't even look like miniatures. Grant Mitsch had long rows of Pixie and Pixie's Sister all in bloom. Also others, of course, but he has so many flowers that I came away utterly confused. Later we were in a perfectly beautiful daffodil display garden near Victoria, B.C., owned by Grace and Pierre Timp, both concert musicians. There they take orders for all kinds of Dutch bulbs which they have planted around their home in a naturalized setting. Bulbocodiums bloomed there in great drifts. There was a large clump of *Canaliculatus* in full bloom—no extra foliage—although Mrs. Timp admitted some years it 'could be a little difficult.' *N. rupicola*, *N. scaberulus*, *N. triandrus albus*, *N. triandrus concolor*, *N. watieri*, and *N. cyclamineus* were tucked in little pockets here and there and happily blooming away. Furthermore, the same daffodils stay in bloom for months in that cool, consistent climate. They said, for example, they got three or more months of Peeping Tom, which is one of their most enduring bloomers. All the flowers out there have such tall, stiff stems. Even the doubles stand so straight; there is no flopping around of stems or foliage as there is here. And, of course, the blooms are larger and of deeper color. At the end of the convention Dr. Throckmorton said that going home to see our own flowers would 'be like emptying the ashtrays the morning after a party' and that is about the way it was!"

THE 1968 ADS DAFFODIL SHOWS

By Franklin D. Seney, *Awards Committee Chairman*

To the 1968 Show Committees:

This is actually the end of the 1968 daffodil show report. Before writing these opening remarks, I wanted to wait until all information regarding the 38 shows which offered ADS awards this year had been summarized. It was a strange season. Very few shows were canceled, but many struggled under adverse conditions caused by cold too late or warmth too early. My congratulations to all of you who helped to put on shows. It takes an unconscionable amount of time, and not infrequently difficulties are encountered. Nevertheless, you all persevered, and I am sure you have drawn from your activities a great measure of satisfaction.

I would like to extend to all show committees my deepest thanks for your complete cooperation in implementing the new rules of the Society regarding show schedules and awards. It was not always easy to make room in schedules that were already full, but all of you did it. I look forward to the next season as entailing considerably less effort on both our parts.

To the 1969 Show Committees:

If your show for next year will be held in March, you may wish for it to be listed in the December 1968 *Journal*. If so, please notify the Awards Chairman at 308 Longwood Drive, Newport News, Va. 23606 of the name of your show, the date, its location, and the name and address of the

person to contact for information. This information must be received at the above address on or before *Oct. 10, 1968*. If your 1969 show is scheduled for April or May, the information should be sent to the above address on or before *Jan. 10, 1969*.

Congratulations to the 1968 winners of the Carey E. Quinn Silver Medal as follows: Mrs. Kenneth B. Anderson at La Cañada, Calif.; Mrs. H. deShields Henley at Hampton, Va.; Mrs. H. E. Stanford at Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Ralph Henry at Siloam Springs, Ark.; Mrs. Philip Adams at Cincinnati, Ohio; Mr. Steve C. Moldovan at Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Owen W. Hartman at Chambersburg, Pa.; and Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Anthony at Hartford, Conn.

Congratulations also to the 1968 winners of the Roberta C. Watrous Silver Medal, who were: Mrs. Betty Barnes at Conway, Ark.; Mr. and Mrs. Maurice C. Abercrombie at Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. W. S. Simms at Nashville, Tenn.; and Mrs. Hugh Petersen, Jr. at Hartford, Conn.

Santa Barbara, Calif.: The Southern California Daffodil Society's Show on March 2 and 3 was again the curtain raiser for the 1968 season. It was an auspicious beginning, with high quality flowers, many exhibitors from a wide area, and 30 entries in the seedling class. There were many good blooms of Galway and a very good one of Ardour, the runner-up for best in show. The Gold Ribbon was won by Mrs. Serena Brett with Revelry. Mr. C. K. Dorwin repeated his success of last year by winning the Rose Ribbon, this time with his seedling No. 341, Binkie x Daydream. He also won the Red-White-Blue Ribbon with five of his seedlings. Mr. Bill Roesse won the Miniature Gold Ribbon with a specimen of *N. cyclamineus*, and the Silver Ribbon. Mrs. Kenneth Anderson received the White Ribbon for three stems of Erlicheer, and Mrs. George Scott was the recipient of the Green Ribbon.

Albany, Ga.: This show on March 9 was preceded by a long cold spell coupled with a lack of rainfall, the harbinger of what was to come elsewhere. However, the Daffodil Garden Club of Albany decided to go ahead with the show even though the bulk of the horticultural exhibits would be garden varieties. They report that it was a real educational experience, not only for new members of the club but also for the more experienced ones. Mrs. Hack Smith was a quadruple winner, receiving the Gold Ribbon for Rustom Pasha, the White Ribbon for 3 stems of Trevithian, the Purple Ribbon for a collection of trumpet varieties, and the Silver Ribbon.

Birmingham, Ala.: Uncooperative weather in the South continued for this show on March 13 and 14. There were 28 days of below-normal temperature preceding it, plus rain and hail two days before the show. In spite of this, exhibits were staged in the Maroon Ribbon and Lavender Ribbon classes, of which Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Thompson were the winners. The theme of the show was "The Call of Spring," and even if Mother Nature was a little deaf, the daffodils revealed their hardy constitution. The Thompsons were also the winners of the Gold Ribbon with Kitty, the Miniature Gold Ribbon with *N. triandrus albus*, the White Ribbon with Ninth Lancer, the Purple Ribbon, the Red-White-Blue Ribbon, and the Silver Ribbon.

Conway, Ark.: The daffodil scene then shifted west. Visitors to this show of the Arkansas Daffodil Society, held on March 23, were greeted with pots of daffodils, and there were several daffodil plantings around the city to stimulate interest. An educational exhibit showing the RHS divisions and

subdivisions was featured. There were 114 seedlings in the show. The winner of the Gold Ribbon was Mrs. Charles Dillard with Nuage. Mrs. Dillard also received the Lavender Ribbon. Mrs. Betty Barnes was awarded the Roberta C. Watrous Silver Medal for her collection of 12 miniatures, plus the Miniature Gold Ribbon for her Jumble and the Silver Ribbon. Mrs. O. L. Atkinson received the White Ribbon for three stems of Kingscourt and also the Rose Ribbon. Mrs. Doyle Milner won the Purple Ribbon for a collection of cyclamineus varieties, and Mrs. D. O. Harton, Jr. won the Maroon Ribbon and the Red-White-Blue Ribbon.

Macon, Ga.: The unseasonal weather in the South did not abate, and the Monday before this show opened on March 14 there was a hailstorm that wreaked havoc on the show blooms. Last year cold weather forced cancellation of the Macon show, but this time the House and Garden Club decided to go ahead. They sent back several awards, but their show was graced with some outstanding exhibits, nonetheless. Mrs. M. D. Hodges won the Gold Ribbon for her Nampa, the Maroon Ribbon with a fine collection of reverse bicolors, and the Red-White-Blue with an equally good exhibit. Mrs. Alfred Sams was the recipient of the Silver Ribbon and won the Rose Ribbon for her seedling No. B 101; Mrs. Kenneth Dunwody received the White Ribbon for 3 stems of Cantatrice. The show included a demonstration of the process of drying daffodils that seemed to be of great interest to the public.

La Cañada, Calif.: This show, like the one at Santa Barbara, included interesting classes for potted daffodils. It had extensive educational exhibits, consisting of informational material, a display of diseased and healthy bulbs growing in pots to illustrate things to be avoided, and hand-drawn illustrations displayed on trellises depicting the 11 divisions of daffodils as classified by RHS. Mrs. Kenneth B. Anderson received the Carey E. Quinn Silver Medal for an illustrious collection of 24 varieties. She also won the Silver Ribbon, the Miniature Gold Ribbon with *N. jonquilla*, and the Lavender Ribbon with *N. jonquilla*, *N. triandrus albus*, *N. x tenuior*, *N. asturiensis*, and *N. scaberulus*. Mr. Bill Roesse received the White Ribbon for his three specimens of Festivity and also the Rose Ribbon for his 2d seedling from a seedling x *N. cyclamineus*.

Dallas, Tex.: The Texas Daffodil Society Show was held on March 16 and 17 as a part of the Dallas Flower and Garden Show. The Committee decided to go ahead with their portion of the show in spite of weather which must have been unusually foul in their area. They had scheduled a full sized show, including the medal classes, but all of the ADS awards were sent back without award. I do not suppose there is ever a perfect season for every daffodil grower in this wide country, but these Dallas daffodil people should be congratulated for their courage and devotion to our cause in attempting to have a show under such unfavorable conditions.

Atlanta, Ga.: Jack Frost relented on March 21 and 22, when the Georgia State Daffodil Show was held. To make up for having to skip last year, they had 984 entries. Falstaff, shown by Mrs. T. E. Tolleson, was awarded the Gold Ribbon. The Roberta C. Watrous Silver Medal was won by Mr. and Mrs. Maurice C. Abercrombie, whose miniatures also won the Lavender Ribbon and the Miniature Gold Ribbon, this latter with Sundial. Mr. Dan P. Thomson, Jr. exhibited the best seedling to win the Rose Ribbon with his entry No. 56-50-1. Mrs. Alfred Sams received the Maroon Ribbon, and Mrs.

W. S. Simms won the Purple Ribbon with a collection of trumpets, and the Silver Ribbon. The Atlanta schedule was interesting in that it included 137 horticultural classes with extensive breakdowns of RHS Divisions 4 through 8 not usually encountered. The examples given for such classes contained valuable information for growers.

Oakland, Calif.: The first show of the Northern California Daffodil Society was held on March 23 and 24. Its Chairman, Dr. Stan Baird, lives 300 miles from the site of the show, and the Assistant Chairman, Mr. Robert Jerrell, lives several miles from Oakland. Exhibitors came from as far as the south of California and as far north as Washington State to put in 392 entries. Mr. William Roese won the Gold Ribbon with Rockall. Mrs. Kenneth Anderson won the Miniature Gold Ribbon with *N. bulbocodium conspicuus*, and Mr. Richard Holmes was awarded the White Ribbon for his three stems of Polindra. Dr. Baird won the Silver Ribbon and also a trophy for the best collection of five yellow varieties. Mrs. H. H. Simmons of Seattle, exhibiting for the first time, was runner-up for best in show with Home Fires and also won a blue ribbon in the seedling class against distinguished competition, with a white and orange 2b having an entrancing white edging on the cup.

Smyrna, Ga.: This show was held on March 28 and 29. One educational display consisted of the numerous gardening tools which make up a Care Package, with poster pictures showing their recipients putting them to use in foreign soils. There was also a collection of newer exhibition varieties which grow well in the Atlanta area, including properly groomed and staged specimens from each of the RHS subdivisions. Mrs. H. J. Eubanks won the Silver Ribbon, the Gold Ribbon with an immaculate specimen of Green Island, and the Miniature Gold Ribbon with *N. x tenuior*. Mrs. W. B. Macke received the White Ribbon for three stems of Carbineer, and the runner-up for best in show was an intensely colored bloom of Daviot.

Tunica, Miss.: Weather forced the cancellation of this show, scheduled for March 29.

Paducah, Ky.: The Fifth Annual Kentucky State Show was held on March 29. There were many entries in both horticultural and artistic sections, in spite of 6 inches of snow a week earlier. Vigil won the Gold Ribbon for Mrs. Clyde Cox, Mrs. Verne Trueblood was awarded the Miniature Gold Ribbon for a fine specimen of Tête-a-Tête, and Mrs. L. F. Murphy won the White Ribbon with three stems of Woodcock. Dr. Glen Dooley exhibited a beautiful seedling numbered 68-A and won the Rose Ribbon with it. Dr. Dooley also won the Silver Ribbon, the Purple Ribbon, and the Red-White-Blue Ribbon. Mrs. Harris W. Rankin was awarded the Lavender Ribbon. Among other trophies Mrs. Luther M. Wilson won a silver trophy for a collection of ten varieties registered 25 or more years ago.

Muskogee, Okla.: The newly organized Indian Nation Daffodil Society held its "Daffodil Pow-Wow" on March 30 and 31. The show was well supported by exhibitors from Texas, Arkansas, and its home state. Mrs. R. W. Higginbotham received the Gold Ribbon for her specimen of Empress of Ireland. Mrs. Betty Barnes won the Miniature Gold Ribbon for a bloom of Xit, the White Ribbon with Golden Perfection, and also the Silver Ribbon. A number of awards were returned due to late freezing and snow that had its effect on the substance, form, and condition of some of the flowers.

Memphis, Tenn.: The Southern Regional Daffodil Show was held on March 30 and 31 with a large number of horticultural entries. Here again the weather belied the festival title of the show. The exhibitors encountered an 18-inch snow one week before show time, the worst since 1918! Mrs. Richard Harwood won the Gold Ribbon with Descanso. Mrs. Louise Linton was the winner of the Silver Ribbon, and Mrs. W. L. Bankston was awarded the Miniature Gold Ribbon for her exhibit of Frosty Morn. Mrs. Charles McGee received the Purple Ribbon for Bushtit, Woodcock, Bartley, Jenny, and Roger. The Show Committee felt that the show was a success, since there were enough beautiful varieties which held up, along with the garden mart and festival that were part of the show.

Hampton, Va.: This show on March 30 and 31 raised the curtain for exhibits of daffodils from Virginia to Connecticut. It was privileged to offer the Olive W. Lee Memorial Trophy, for the best specimen in Divisions 5-8, and everyone was pleased when Betty and Richard Darden won it with a stem of Hiawassee with four florets like white stars. The Dardens also received the Silver Ribbon. Mrs. H. deShields Henley joined the ranks of the Cary E. Quinn Silver Medal Winners with an illustrious collection. Mr. Bill Pannill won the Gold Ribbon with Pristine, and Mr. William Pannill (Bill's son), won the White Ribbon with three striking specimens of Gossamer. Miss Sarah Terry was awarded the Purple Ribbon for a collection of cyclamineus daffodils, the Lavender Ribbon, and the Miniature Gold Ribbon for her entry of Tête-a-Tête. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Anderson exhibited the winning reverse bicolor collection to win the Maroon Ribbon, and Mr. Frank Seney received the Green Ribbon. One of the most enthusiastic exhibitors in the show is always Mrs. P. R. Moore, Jr., and it was a great pleasure to all her friends when she won a silver cup for the best exhibit of 12 varieties, 3 stems each.

Nashville, Tenn.: This show took place on April 5 and 6, and, with 1500 entries, it was the big one this year. Snow visited this area also, but there was a two-week period for recovery, and all of the ADS awards requested were awarded. Mrs. Fred Allen, Jr. won the Gold Ribbon with Ormeau and also the Green Ribbon with a distinguished collection. Mrs. W. S. Simms was awarded the Roberta C. Watrous Medal and also the Lavender Ribbon. Mrs. H. E. Stanford won the Carey E. Quinn Silver Medal with an interesting collection. She also was awarded the Silver Ribbon, the Maroon Ribbon, the Purple Ribbon, and the Red-White-Blue Ribbon. Mrs. Bessie Cook was awarded the Miniature Gold Ribbon for her *N. watieri*, and Mrs. Leo Mayfield won the Rose Ribbon with her seedling ZM II, Roseyards x Imogene. Mrs. Henry Ambrose, Jr. received the White Ribbon for her three stems of Festivity. One of the highlights of the show was an exhibit by Mrs. Mayfield of 67 of her own seedlings. The Junior Section was well represented, and Mary Delphia Frank, an eleven-year-old, won the best flower award and the best collection award in the junior division.

Chouteau, Okla.: The Chairman of this show, Mrs. John Daly, who has done so much for daffodils, reports that it would not seem possible to have more adverse weather conditions for growing exhibition quality daffodil blooms than were experienced this year. It snowed and sleeted, and the temperatures dropped to below 24° F. As a result, refrigerators were full of daffodils, with very little room for food. Then on April 6, the day of

the show, a beautiful array of daffodils was presented to the public. Mrs. Mabel Clayton won the Gold Ribbon with Missouri and the White Ribbon with three blooms of Tresamble. The Silver Ribbon was also awarded to her. Mrs. S. H. Keaton received the Green Ribbon for her collection of 12.

Gloucester, Va.: The quality and quantity of horticultural exhibits in this show, held on April 6 and 7, was outstanding again this year. Mrs. H. deShields Henley exhibited a fine specimen of Salmon Trout to win the Gold Ribbon. She also received the most horticultural blue ribbons to win the Silver Ribbon and was awarded the Purple Ribbon for a collection of five whites. Mr. and Mrs. Richard N. Darden, Jr. won the Miniature Gold Ribbon with Hawera. Richard Seney (aged 13) won the White Ribbon with three stems of Corofin, and Mr. Frank Seney was the successful exhibitor in the Green Ribbon class. The Lavender Ribbon was won by Miss Mary Robinson with an excellent collection, and the Maroon Ribbon was awarded to Miss Frances Moreland. Mrs. P. R. Moore, Jr. received the Red-White-Blue Ribbon for her five American-bred varieties, a fitting award since she has always specialized in flowers originated in our country.

Fayetteville, Ark.: This show, held on April 9, was another first. The Fayetteville and Demeter Garden Clubs, the sponsors of the event, were well pleased with the number of entries and the attendance. The Show Committee elected to start with a modest number of ADS awards, and the Gold Ribbon was awarded to Mrs. Dwight Isely for her specimen of Golden Ducat. She also received the Silver Ribbon for the most blue ribbons in the horticultural classes. Because of wet snow before show time, most of the flowers came out of refrigerators, and the exhibitors received their baptism, right at the start, in refrigerating flowers and coping with a bad season.

Siloam Springs, Ark.: The Arkansas State Show was also held on April 9. As usual it manifested the care and devotion which this state gives to all its daffodil exhibitions. The Show Committee was especially proud of the junior gardeners in the area, who entered many arrangements but were too new a club to enter the horticultural classes. The show was handsomely staged and well attended. The sponsors advise that this one points up what can be done with determination and refrigeration, since most of the flowers had been stored for two weeks but held up well. Mrs. Ted Schwachhofer won the Gold Ribbon with My Love. Mrs. Ralph Henry exhibited a colorful and varied collection to win the Carey E. Quinn Silver Medal. Mrs. Henry also won the Purple Ribbon with a collection of trumpets, and the Silver Ribbon. Mrs. Charles Dillard exhibited Bobbysoxer, which won for her the Miniature Gold Ribbon.

Mt. Vernon, Ill.: The newly organized Southern Illinois Daffodil Society presented its first annual daffodil show on April 9 with a large number of horticultural entries. The show included an educational exhibit containing charts and drawings explaining the RHS system of classification, and leaflets were given to visitors regarding exhibiting, miniatures, and the activities of the Society. Mrs. Raymond Roof won the Gold Ribbon with Sunbird (Mitsch 1967). She also won the Miniature Gold Ribbon with *N. triandrus concolor*, and the Lavender Ribbon. Mrs. Clyde Cox was the winner of the Purple Ribbon with a collection of small-cupped daffodils, and Mrs. Jesse Pickard won the Red-White-Blue Ribbon with Joyous, Precedent, Butter-scotch, Paracutin, and Flaming Meteor, a very colorful collection. Mrs. L. F.

Murphy received the White Ribbon for three stems of Accent, and the Silver Ribbon.

Lookout Mountain, Tenn.: The enthusiasm at this show, held on April 9 and 10, ran high, and the entries were good even though the mountain weather included snow and a freeze the week before. Mrs. Hal Asbury won the Gold Ribbon with Cantatrice. Mrs. Thomas E. Tolleson won the Miniature Gold Ribbon with Frosty Morn, and also the Lavender Ribbon with Tweeny, Bobbysoxer, Mary Plumstead, Frosty Morn, and Lintie. Mrs. Augustus Frye won the Green Ribbon with Golden Ducat, Mrs. E. H. Krelage, Walt Disney, Armada, Jezebel, Thalia, Charity May, Duke of Windsor, Trousseau, Stadium, Louise de Coligny, and Zero. Mrs. J. W. Carter won the White Ribbon with 3 stems of Buncrana, and the Silver Ribbon was awarded to Miss Ruby T. Carter.

Wilmington, Del.: In 1966 Delaware had 5 ADS members and 2 student judges. In 1967 the membership in ADS had more than doubled, and the number of student judges had increased to 9. The Delaware Daffodil Society was formed, and without waste of time their first show was set up for April 10 and 11, 1968. They report a "grand" success on their first try. The Easter theme was beautifully carried out in the artistic section, and there was an educational exhibit dealing with point scoring and classification. Through the show new members have been encouraged to join the Society. Mrs. David Moore won the Gold Ribbon with Beersheba. The Silver Ribbon and the Miniature Gold Ribbon were won by Mrs. Kathryn Andersen, who also received the Lavender Ribbon for Tête-a-Tête, Sundial, April Tears, Hawera, and Canaliculatus, and the White Ribbon for three stems of Prologue.

Nashville, Ind.: Nashville is an art colony and tourist town, and this show on April 13 attracted many out-of-towners and out-of-state tourists. Mrs. Phil Dickens won the Gold Ribbon with a perfectly formed bloom of Daviot, a variety which seems to have done very well in many places this year. Mr. Dick Hendrickson won the White Ribbon with three stems of Foxhunter, and the Silver Ribbon. As an educational display the show presented an exhibit of outstanding and unusual daffodils as well as pictures of different classes of daffodils.

Washington, D.C.: The Washington Daffodil Society made the transition from its prior location to the National Arboretum without trouble. Their new location is a very beautiful one, and attendance was greatly enlarged. The Bronze Ribbon for 12 varieties, 3 stems each, was very fittingly won during the first season it was offered by Mrs. John Bozievich, who helped to make the award possible. Mrs. H. deShields Henley exhibited a bloom of Camelot with excellent substance and texture, which won the Gold Ribbon. Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr. won the Miniature Gold Ribbon with *N. rupicola* (grown from seed), the Purple Ribbon with a collection of triandrus varieties, the Red-White-Blue Ribbon, and also was awarded the Rose Ribbon for her seedling SC-J 6. Mrs. Robert W. Wheat was awarded the Lavender Ribbon and Mrs. John Payne Robinson the Silver Ribbon. Mr. & Mrs. E. L. Gates received the White Ribbon for three well-matched Snow Gems. Ricky Seney received the Lawler Award for a collection of five varieties in a special class for young exhibitors and Frank Seney, Jr. won the Herb Award for best daffodil in the section of single specimens from growers with less than 100 varieties.

Lexington, Ky.: The Fayette Country Homemakers Garden Club continued their previous successes with their eleventh show held on April 17. The Show was well supported by entrants from the area and other sections of the state. Miss Elizabeth Ann Bicknell won the Gold Ribbon with a specimen of *N. triandrus albus*, and the Silver Ribbon was won by Mrs. H. H. Hornsby. The three stems of Slieveboy exhibited by Mrs. D. R. Deane won the White Ribbon for her. Mrs. Hornsby also won the Purple Ribbon with a collection of five large-cups, and Mrs. Deane was likewise a double winner, receiving the Red-White-Blue Ribbon. The Lavender Ribbon was won by Mrs. J. C. Lamb.

Berwyn, Pa.: The Ninth Daffodil Show of the Berwyn Garden Club took place on April 19, 1968. A number of entries were received from exhibitors who were guests at the show, and while the junior exhibitors' interest did not extend as yet to horticultural exhibits, they enthusiastically participated in an arrangement class set up for them. Miss Anne C. Sangree was awarded the Gold Ribbon for her entry of Tranquil Morn. Miss Sangree also received the Purple Ribbon for a collection of 5 consisting of Silver Chimes, Sweetness, Liberty Bell, Geranium, and Laurentia. Mrs. W. R. MacKinney received the Miniature Gold Ribbon for her *N. juncifolius*, and Mrs. William McK. Bray won the White Ribbon with three stems of Binkie, and the Silver Ribbon.

Cincinnati, Ohio: This show on April 19 and 20 was a joint effort, combining the annual flower show of the Federated Garden Clubs of Cincinnati and the Midwest Regional Show of the Society. The show was well filled with entries and included good show specimens. Mrs. Philip Adams won the Carey E. Quinn Silver Medal with a collection of colorful and distinguished varieties. Mrs. Harry Wilkie received the Gold Ribbon for a specimen of Carnmoon. This was taken from Mrs. Wilkie's collection of five small-cups which won the Purple Ribbon; her exhibit of five reverse bicolors received the Maroon Ribbon. Mrs. Goethe Link won the Miniature Gold Ribbon with April Tears, the Rose Ribbon for her seedling No. 5/52, the Green Ribbon, the Lavender Ribbon, and the Silver Ribbon. Mrs. William J. Fuller received the White Ribbon for her three stems of King Cardinal, and Mrs. Reginald Blue was awarded the Red-White-Blue Ribbon.

Norristown, Pa.: The title of this show was "April Gifts," and apparently the calendar responded on April 19 and 20. The arrangement classes were all named for daffodil varieties. The show attracted a record number of entries and visitors. Best in show was Aircastle, which won the Gold Ribbon for Mrs. Charles A. Gruber, who also received the Silver Ribbon. Mrs. Merrill R. Hertzog was awarded the White Ribbon for three stems of Geranium. Prof. Larry P. Mains has been busy serving the Society as its Photography Chairman for many years, and it is a pleasure to find that he is now exhibiting also. He won the Green Ribbon with a collection of 12 recent varieties, and also the Red-White-Blue Ribbon. Mr. and Mrs. Gruber provided an interesting exhibit for the show, a pegboard display showing colored prints of all the RHS classifications.

Vandalia, Ohio: The Vandalia Federation of Garden Clubs decided this year to offer ADS awards for the first time, thereby braving the changeover in schedule resulting from ADS practices and the new rules. They were able to surmount all the difficulties and held a highly creditable first show on April 20. They offered three awards, all of which were awarded by the

judges. Mrs. Fred R. Schuster won the Gold Ribbon with her Festivity, and the Silver Ribbon for the most firsts in the daffodil classes. Mrs. Alfred Hanenkrat received the Red-White-Blue Ribbon for Meadowlark, Lunar Sea, Noweta, Dream Castle, and Festivity.

Asheville, N.C.: Although the weather had been disastrously unkind in other localities, in the Asheville area the peak bloom season came so early that the Show Committee felt it necessary to cancel their show, which was scheduled for April 20 and 21.

Baltimore, Md.: Faced with the necessity of finding a new show location, the Maryland Daffodil Society came up with a very attractive location in the middle of a wooded park. Mrs. Frederick J. Viele was the winner of the Gold Ribbon with My Love, and Mrs. F. Warrington Gillet received the Purple Ribbon for a collection of five colorful large-cups. Mrs. Viele also won the White Ribbon with three stems of Cantatrice, Mrs. John Bozievich won the Silver Ribbon, the Lavender Ribbon, and the Miniature Gold Ribbon with a stem of Hawera. Mrs. Bozievich also won the Maryland Daffodil Society Medal for her exhibit of 12 varieties, 3 stems each, from at least 4 divisions, and Mrs. Quentin Erlandson won the award for the best white daffodil.

Indianapolis, Ind.: The Indiana Daffodil Society held its show this year on April 23. The quality of the specimens was excellent and the classes well filled. The advanced season gave the northern exhibitors in the state a chance to exhibit their best blooms, and the exhibitors from southern Indiana were able to show both the late flowers and refrigerated earlier ones. Mrs. Ellis Dickens was the winner of the Gold Ribbon with Daviot, and also won the Red-White-Blue Ribbon. Mrs. Goethe Link won the Rose Ribbon with her seedling No. 5/52, repeating her success in Cincinnati. She was also the winner of the miniature awards, receiving the Miniature Gold Ribbon for her Quince, and the Lavender Ribbon. In addition, she won the Purple Ribbon for a collection of cyclamineus varieties, the White Ribbon for three Effectives, the Silver Ribbon, and the Green Ribbon.

Downington, Pa.: (Apologies please for the misspelling last year.) This show took place on April 24 with the title "Tunes in Bloom." The arrangement classes were labeled to suit. The reverse side of the coin showed up here as in the preceding show with an *early spring*. The number of entries was greater than last year, notwithstanding. Of special interest to the Show Committee were three entries sent by air express by Mrs. Sidney W. Smith of Twin Falls, Idaho. Mrs. Marvin Andersen from Delaware made a clean sweep of the five ribbons awarded by the judges. She received the Gold Ribbon for her Bit O'Gold, Miniature Gold Ribbon for her Canaliculatus, and in addition was awarded the Silver Ribbon, the Green Ribbon and the White Ribbon.

Cleveland, Ohio: Our President referred to Wells Knierim in the June *Journal* as the man who gave the ADS muscle. This Paul Bunyan of daffodils, after arranging for the Portland Convention from a distant location, judging with his wife at several shows, and being tied up with complex business matters in the middle of his season, still had enough energy to be the chairman of this show, held on April 27 and 28. Seven exhibitors put in 259 entries. The Chairman states that he was happy to present the Quinn Medal to Mr. Steve Moldovan for his superb entry in this class. (Mr.

Moldovan is a highly successful young iris hybridizer, whose masterpieces grow well in the Norfolk area — the author of this piece has learned — and who grooms flowers as well as our veteran exhibitors do.) Mr. Moldovan's Aircastle, a nearly perfect stem of this variety, was awarded the Gold Ribbon. Mr. Murray W. Evans won the Rose Ribbon with his seedling No. F 313/3, which is described as a large, well-formed white flower with an orange center. In addition to all the above activities, Wells won the Miniature Gold Ribbon with *N. triandrus albus*, the White Ribbon with Festivity, the Purple Ribbon with a collection of cyclamineus varieties, the Red-White-Blue Ribbon, the Lavender Ribbon, and the Silver Ribbon.

Chambersburg, Pa.: The combined First Pennsylvania State Show and 32nd Chambersburg Show was held on April 30 and May 1. The Carey E. Quinn Silver Medal was offered for the first time and was won by Mrs. Owen W. Hartman with a collection which was a joy to see. Mrs. Hartman also won the Gold Ribbon with Green Island, the Miniature Gold Ribbon with Xit, the Purple Ribbon with a collection of short-cups, and the Silver Ribbon. Dr. William Bender arranged an interesting exhibit, which included his slides from the convention in Portland, arranged so that they were shown continuously during the two days of the show. This won him the Silver Award and the Special Award of the Garden Club Federation of Pennsylvania. Dr. Bender included in his slides a shot of Murray Evans' famous flowers growing in the crotch of a tree.

Islip, N. Y.: The Long Island Daffodil Show opened on May 1 and continued through the following day. Interest in this show grows each year, and the number of exhibits was outstanding. The show attracts daffodil fanciers from as far away as New Jersey, Connecticut, Shelter Island, and both shores of Long Island. Of particular interest was a demonstration of the ADS point scoring system and a display of daffodil literature. Mrs. Jack Jones won the Gold Ribbon with a specimen of Aircastle. Mrs. Stanley Carrington received the Miniature Gold Ribbon for her *N. triandrus albus*, and Mrs. Charles B. Scully the Silver Ribbon. Mrs. Charles D. Webster won the White Ribbon with three Liberty Bells, and Mr. and Mrs. Colby M. Chester won the Green Ribbon and the Maroon Ribbon with fine collections.

Hartford, Conn.: This show rang down the curtain on daffodil shows for 1968. It came down with a flourish and fanfares. In addition to being chairmen of the show, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Anthony assembled 24 first-class varieties to win the Carey E. Quinn Silver Medal, and Mrs. Hugh Petersen, Jr. was equally successful with her 12 miniatures to win the Roberta C. Watrous Silver Medal, thus making this show one of the very few which awarded both medals in the 1968 season. Mrs. Petersen was also awarded the Lavender Ribbon for her collection of six miniatures, and her fine stem of Hawera was judged the best miniature, to win the Miniature Gold Ribbon. The Reverend Jones B. Shannon won the Gold Ribbon with Rockall, the Purple Ribbon for a collection of varieties with yellow perianths, the Maroon Ribbon, and the Silver Ribbon. A new section for exhibitors growing less than 75 varieties was enthusiastically received. A special exhibit of 121 blooms of miniatures and other varieties of less than standard size was staged by Mr. and Mrs. John R. Larus, and attracted much interest. Information on recommended daffodil varieties (with sources), and on ADS activities was made available to visitors.

ROSTER OF SPECIAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Listed here are the names of the Society's Life, Contributing, and Sustaining members, grouped together in recognition of the help such memberships render the ADS. Addresses will be found in the following listing of all members by states.

CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS

Mrs. Philip R. Adams, Ohio
Carl R. Amason, Ark.
Mrs. William M. Beury, Md.
Mrs. Howard B. Bloomer, Jr., Va.
Allen W. Davis, Oregon
Mrs. Francis E. Field, N. C.
Matthew Fowlds, Oregon
Mrs. William J. Fuller, Ohio
Miles B. Hatch, Wash.
Edmund C. Kauzmann, N. Y.
Wells Knierim, Ohio
Mrs. Wells Knierim, Ohio
Mrs. Chester F. Kroger, Ohio
Mrs. E. E. Lawler, Jr., Va.
Mrs. J. D. Lester, N. Y.
Mrs. Turner G. Morehead, Sr., Miss.

William G. Pannill, Va.
Miss Abbie J. Parsons, Ohio
Mrs. Theodore Pratt, Va.
Mrs. Ben M. Robertson, S. C.
Mrs. C. H. Sample, N. Y.
Rev. Jones B. Shannon, Mass.
Mrs. Richard C. Stuntz, N. C.
Mrs. William R. Taylor, Conn.
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Mrs. John Tyssowski, Va.
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George C. Watson, Va.
Mrs. William B. Weaver, Jr., Conn.
Mrs. Jonathan W. Williams, Del.

SUSTAINING MEMBERS

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Mrs. A. J. Brengartner, Ohio
Mrs. Robert C. Cartwright, Tenn.
Mrs. Phil Dickens, Ind.
Mrs. F. Warrington Gillet, Md.
Miss Eleanor Hill, Okla.
Mrs. Robert F. Johnson, Kans.

Mrs. Fort Linton, Tenn.
Mrs. Luke B. Lockwood, Conn.
Larry P. Mains, Penna.
Miss Lois H. Robinson, Va.
Miss Estelle L. Sharp, Penn.
Mrs. Thomas W. Smith, Md.
Rolf E. Sylvan, Mass.

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Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen, Del.
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Dr. William A. Bender, Penn.
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* George S. Lee, Jr., Conn.
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Mrs. Goethe Link, Ind.
Mrs. Carlton R. Mabley, Jr., W. Va.
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Mrs. Walter E. Thompson, Ala.
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Mrs. Harry Wilkie, Ohio
Dr. John C. Wister, Penn.
Mrs. John C. Wister, Penn.
* C. R. Wootton, England

* Honorary

ROSTER OF THE ADS MEMBERSHIP

The following names and addresses include all additions or corrections to August 1, 1968. Every effort has been made to insure completeness and accuracy and any errors are regretted. Please notify the Executive Director if a mistake has been made.

Accredited Judges and Student Judges are designated **AJ** and **SJ**.

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 Mrs. D. S. Walker, P. O. Box 126, Faunsdale 36738
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 Mrs. John Wernhoener, P. O. Box 1281, Winslow 86047

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 AJ Mrs. Betty Barnes, 302 Jackson St., S.W., Camden 71701
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 Mrs. Thomas E. Bentley, P. O. Box 847, Hughes 72348
 Mrs. C. M. Bittle, S. W. Branch Experiment Sta., Hope 71801
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 Mrs. Floy O. Gregory, 1704 College Ave., Conway 72032
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 AJ Mrs. D. O. Harton, Jr., 607 Davis St., Conway 72032
 Mrs. J. M. Hassell, Chatfield 72323
 AJ Mrs. Ralph Henry, 616 So. College St., Siloam Springs 72761
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 AJ Mrs. Kenneth C. Ketcheside, 2025 Prince St., Conway 72032
 Mrs. Anne Meek Logan, 761 Washington St., Camden 71701
 Mrs. W. Neely Mallory, Chatfield 72323
 Mrs. Ralph Matthews, 512 W. Jefferson Ave., Jonesboro 72401
 Mrs. H. L. McAlister, 1717 Bruce St., Conway 72032
 Mrs. Charles H. McGee, Hughes 72348
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 AJ Mrs. Bert Pouncey, Jr., Hughes 72348
 Mrs. J. W. Prescott, Hughes 72348
 AJ Mrs. Virginia W. Robins, 1820 College Ave., Conway 72032
 AJ Mrs. Robert Sanford, Winchester 71677
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 Mrs. Clarence W. Miles, Queenstown 21658
 Mrs. Henry W. Momberger, 701 Stevenson Lane, Towson 21204
 Mrs. Gerald J. Muth, 201 Churchwardens Rd., Baltimore 21212
 Mrs. Ben H. Nicolet, 4603 Tuckerman St., Riverdale 20840
 Mrs. Thomas W. Offutt, Butler Rd., Glyndon 21071
 Mrs. Kenneth O. Peters, 95 Oakmont Ave., Gaithersburg 20760
 Dr. Charles R. Phillips, 608 N. Market St., Frederick 21701
 Mrs. Allen F. Pierce, 511 W. Joppa Rd., Towson 21204
 AJ Carey E. Quinn, 5014 Del Ray Ave., Bethesda 20014
 Mrs. Oliver H. Reeder, 1300 Dulaney Valley Rd., Towson 21204
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 Mrs. John Ridgely, III, Hampton Lane, Towson 21204
 AJ Mrs. John W. Sands, P. O. Box 266-A, Randallstown 21133
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 Mrs. Ancil B. Smith, Rte. 5, Frederick 21701
 Mrs. Thomas Wilson Smith, Stevenson 21153
 Mrs. Carroll C. Stewart, P. O. Box 1185, Easton 21601

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 P. de Jager & Sons, Inc. 188 Asbury St., So. Hamilton 01982
 Mrs. W. Sidney Felton, Branch Lane, Prides Crossing 01965
 Mrs. Irving Wm. Fraim, 73 Clark Lane, Waltham 02154
 Mrs. John J. Gregg, 14 Nichols Rd., Cohasset 02025
 Eben P. Lufkin, 7 Jetty Lane, West Falmouth 02574
 Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 300 Massachusetts Ave., Boston 02115
 Mrs. C. Campbell Patterson, Jr., 151 Middlesex Rd., Chestnut Hill 02167
AJ Dr. Helen C. Scorgie, Harvard 01451
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 Rev. Jones B. Shannon, 1933 Main Rd., Westport Point 02791
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 Mrs. Isabel Zucker, 708 W. Long Lake Rd., Bloomfield Hills 48013

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 Mrs. H. T. Miller, Sr., Drew 38737
SJ Mrs. Turner G. Morehead, Sr., Lula 38644
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 Mrs. Clyde Coats, Seymour 65746
 Robert Lee Crockett, 2005 Bird St., Joplin 64801
 Mrs. Muriel C. Gotwals, 11321 Conway Rd., St. Louis 63131
 Ross B. Griffin, 1010 S. Harris St., Independence 64054
 Mr. & Mrs. Robt. L. Hovis, Jr., 434 Wesley Ave., St. Louis 63135
 A. L. Ismay, 200 E. 13th St., Fulton 65251
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 Miss Claire Kuchner, 3 Craig Lane, Creve Coeur 63141
 Mrs. Kenneth J. Lissant, 12804 Westledge Lane, St. Louis 63131
 Mrs. Paul Newman, Ironton 63650
AJ George T. Pettus
AJ Mrs. George T. Pettus, 2 Ridgewood Rd., St. Louis 63124
 Mrs. Victor Quesnel, 714 W. Columbia St., Farmington 63640
AJ Mrs. Grover F. Roennfeldt, 1120 Craig Rd., Creve Coeur 63141
 Robert P. Sheppard, 1018 Craig Rd., Creve Coeur 63141
 Miss Elnora Short, 2405 S. Sterling Ave., Independence 64052
 Miss Caroline Wolf, 315 Church St., Bonne Terre 63628
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 Mrs. Bessie M. Conyngham, 143 Clinton St., Clayton 08312
 Mrs. L. Stephens Crosby, Indian Hill, Box 36, Towaco 07082
 Mrs. George A. Delatush, 180 Park St., Montclair 07042

Mrs. H. C. Donohoe, Clinton 08809
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 George Firth, Delaware Arms Apts., Penns Grove 08069
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 Mrs. Robert L. Hoen, 36 Dogwood Rd., Morris Plains 07950
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 Mrs. James A. McBain, 70 Crane Rd., Mountain Lakes 07046
 Mrs. Lawrence L. Moore, 17 Prospect Drive, Somerville 08876
 Robert Mueller, Rte. 1, Silvers Rd., Freehold 07728
 Mrs. William H. Pott, 134 Brightwood Ave., Westfield 07090
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 Mrs. E. Schinman, 104 French Hill Rd., Wayne 07470
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William H. Peck, Jr., Mt. Rte., Box 30,
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John Quist, c/o Mrs. J. S. Lovering, St.
Mark's Lane, Islip 11751
Garden Center of Rochester, 5 Castle Park,
Rochester 14620
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Spencerport 14559
Mrs. David Rosenbaum, Cooper Lane, Pine
Bush 12566
Mrs. John P. Ruppe, 31 Willow Ave., Islip
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Mrs. Bernard J. Ryan, 136 W. Bayberry Rd.,
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AJ Mrs. C. H. Sample, Long Beach Rd.,
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Mrs. Harold H. Sharp, 66 Milton Rd., Apt.
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Alvin F. Shepard, 3390 Stony Point Rd.,
Grand Island 14072
Dr. George L. Slate, 37 Highland Ave.,
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Lane, East Hampton 11937
Arthur P. Trimble, 1296 Millcreek Run,
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Misses Dorothy & Marion Tuthill, 345 Mil-
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Rd., Asheville 28803
Mrs. John C. Cheesborough, 21 Park Rd.,
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Mrs. Burnham S. Colburn, Heywood Rd.,
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Monroe 28110
Mrs. Francis E. Field, 32 Buena Vista Rd.,
Asheville 28803

Mrs. H. D. Finley, 19 Hilltop Rd., Asheville
28803
Mrs. Kirk Greiner, P. O. Box 235, Saluda
28773
Mr. & Mrs. Clarence Heer, P. O. Box 627,
Chapel Hill 27514
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Asheville 28803
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ville 27320
Mrs. John Izard, 6 Westwood Rd., Biltmore
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Mrs. Fred R. Klenner, P. O. Box 840, Reids-
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Miss Elizabeth Lawrence, 348 Ridgewood
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Mrs. Louis Macmillan, 736 E. Franklin St.,
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AJ Mrs. W. L. Wiley, 412 Cameron, Chapel
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AJ Mrs. John Daly, Rte. 1, Chouteau 74337
AJ Mrs. S. F. Ditmars, P. O. Box 1264, Muskogee 74402
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AJ Mrs. S. H. Keaton, 2427 Elgin Ave., Muskogee 74401
Mrs. Crystal R. Meyer, 3005 Columbus, Muskogee 74401
AJ Mrs. Tom Hall Mitchell, 2619 E. 45th St., Tulsa 74105
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Mrs. Eugene Rice, 1521 Boston Ave., Muskogee 74401
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Bennett C. Jones, 5635 S. W. Boundary St., Portland 97221
AJ Grant E. Mitsch
Mrs. Grant E. Mitsch, Canby 97013
Miss Eileen Mitsch, 1288 James St., Woodburn 97071
Miss Elise Mitsch, 14323 S. E. Rupert Drive, Milwaukee 97222
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Chambersburg Garden Club, 1528 Edgar Ave., Chambersburg 17201
Mrs. E. A. Chariott, Hilltop Rd., Moylan 19065
Mrs. Herbert D. Clarke, 527 N. Whitehall Rd., Norristown 19401
Mrs. John H. Cormany, 333 Overhill Drive, Chambersburg 17201
Mrs. John C. Davis, 669 Seminole Rd., Meadville 16335
Mrs. Stenger Diehl, Colorado St., Marion 17235
Mrs. Thomas B. Everist, 117 S. Main St., Yardley 19067
Mr. & Mrs. R. T. Ezell, 18 N. Third St., Chambersburg 17201
Carl W. Fenninger, 8304 Stenton Ave., Philadelphia 19118
Mrs. Richard L. Freeman, 1348 Sugartown Rd., Berwyn 19312
Charles A. Gruber
AJ Mrs. Charles A. Gruber, 124 Lincoln Terrace, Norristown 19401
Mrs. Voris B. Hall, 74 Sullivan St., Forty Fort 18704
Mrs. William M. Hansberry, 472 Sharon Drive, Wayne 19087
AJ Mrs. Francis L. Harrigan, 441 Maplewood Rd., Springfield 19064
Mrs. Owen W. Hartman, 105 Farmington Rd., Chambersburg 17201
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Mrs. John H. Hoffman, Rte. 2, Kennett Square 19348
Mrs. Edgar S. Hutton, Rte. 4, Chambersburg 17201
Mrs. Niels H. Jensen, P. O. Box 599, Glenmoore 19343
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Mrs. Richard E. LeBlond, Jr., Grenoble Rd., Ivyland 18974
John C. Lyster, 19 Stratford Ave., Clifton Heights 19018
SJ Mrs. E. Clinton Mackey, 619 W. Sedgwick St., Philadelphia 19119
SJ Mrs. W. R. Mackinney, 70 N. Middletown Rd., Media 19063
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Penn. State University, University Park 16802
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 Mrs. John Romig, 525 Hummel Ave., Lemoyne 17043
 Mrs. Robert S. Ross, 533 Avonwood Rd., Haverford 19041
 Mrs. Nathan B. Sangree, 201 Lansdowne Ave., Wayne 19087
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 Mrs. C. B. Spencer, Rte. 1, 367, West Chester 19380
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 SJ Mrs. James J. Tracey, 103 Haws Ave., Norristown 19401
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 Mrs. John C. Wister, 735 Harvard Ave., Swarthmore 19081
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 AJ Mrs. Zachary T. Wobensmith, Jamison 18929
 AJ Mrs. Theodore Wolcott, 1701 Magnolia Lane, Norristown 19401
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 AJ Mrs. George W. Plyler, 610 W. Barr St., Lancaster 29720
 Ben M. Robertson
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 Mrs. William F. Barry, 5819 Hillsboro Rd., Nashville 37215
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 Mrs. B. Snowden Boyle, 40 S. Rose Rd., Memphis 38117
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 Mrs. Henry Colton, 4309 Sunnybrook Drive, Nashville 37205
 Mrs. Bessie M. Cook, 2652 Woodberry Drive, Nashville 37214
 AJ Mrs. Charles K. Cosner, 217 Olive Branch Rd., Nashville 37205
 Mrs. A. Vonley Cox, 3610 Redding Rd., Chattanooga 37415
 Mrs. Buford H. Cox, 4004 Brookhaven Drive, Nashville 37204
 AJ Mrs. Charles A. Crump, 455 Leonora Drive, Memphis 38117
 Mrs. Lee Douglas, 417 W. Tyne Drive, Nashville 37205
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 Mrs. W. Jeter Eason, 150 Goodwyn St., Memphis 38111
 Mrs. Edwin R. Fox, 1663 Glenview Ave., Memphis 38106
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 Pike, Gallatin 37066
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 Mrs. James R. Light, 205 W. Brow Rd.,
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AJ Mrs. Fort Linton, 1950 Chickering Rd.,
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AJ Mrs. Reuben Sawyer, 2014 Pomona
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 Mrs. Jack Shannon, 45 S. Norwal Rd.,
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 Mrs. George G. Smith
 Miss Nancy Smith, Rte. 7, Cainsville Rd.,
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 Mrs. Hugh H. Sprunt, 4036 S. Galloway
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AJ Mrs. Harold E. Stanford, Rte. 2,
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 Edmondson Ave., Dallas 75205
 Mrs. Felix Doran, Jr., 6930 Turtle Creek
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 Mrs. George DuBrul, 3431 Lovers Lane,
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 Mrs. A. D. Edwards, 603 Pacific Ave.,
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 Mrs. Printis E. Ellis, 1003 S. Main St.,
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AJ Mrs. Frank G. Harmon, 4001 Euclid
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AJ Mrs. Rufus W. Higginbotham, III,
 9030 Broken Arrow St., Dallas 75209
AJ Mrs. James K. Kerr, 3920 Cobblestone
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 Mrs. E. J. Knapp, 2100 N. Stanton St.,
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AJ Mrs. John P. Ownby, 6625 Azalea
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AJ Mrs. Hugh A. Purnell, 2926 Maple
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 Mrs. S. F. Scott, Rte. 1, Commerce 75428
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 Mrs. Kelly Shryoc, 3554 South Drive, Fort
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AJ Mrs. Julius Stanglin, 11072 Mandalay
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 Mrs. Charles M. Thompson, 4311 Vandelia
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AJ Mrs. Jay E. Warner, 534 Aqua Drive,
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AJ Mary Mattison Van Schaik, Caven-
 dish 05142

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 Mrs. Charles F. Ballou, Clifton Forge
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 Mrs. William R. Bates, Gloucester 23061

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 AJ Mrs. A. L. Lorraine, 400 Sleepy Hollow Rd., Richmond 23229
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 Mrs. L. Boyd Smoot, 2 Pinecrest Drive, Huntington 25705
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 Mrs. Omen K. Walker, 3517 Brandon Rd., Huntington 25704

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Wheeling 26003
Mrs. H. H. Williams, Shepherdstown
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The Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names is out of print and a new edition is in preparation.

Make checks payable to American Daffodil Society, Inc. Prices include postage. Correspondence is invited concerning out-of-print publications on daffodils. Copies of these are sometimes available or names will be placed on want list.

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, Inc.

89 Chichester Road

New Canaan, Conn. 06840

YE DAFFODYL FLOWRE AND HYS ROOTS

In November, watch for the postman for he will have a treat for you! He will bring you a daffodil catalog unlike any other flower catalog you might receive. You cannot order from it, and many of the daffodils mentioned in it cannot be found today because the catalog was published in 1884, and it tells of the daffodils of yesterday. The American Daffodil Society is reprinting this famous book and will provide one for each of our members.

The full name of this 48 page book is, *Ye Narcissus or Daffodyl Flowre and hys Roots with hys Historie and Culture, etc. etc. With a Compleat List of all the Kinds grown in Englishe Gardines. Embellished With manie Woodcuts.* The author is the famous Peter Barr, a restless energetic man who loved daffodils and activity. This capable man gathered into his book nearly all the existing knowledge of daffodils in 1884. As you read the book you will see daffodils, gardens, and people as they were nearly 100 years ago. It seems to have been a slower, more sentimental, and naive time, yet a time with great enthusiasm, energy, and gardening interest.

Mr. Barr starts off with a "Lecture on the Narcissus" and begins it with a quote from Tennyson;

"A rosy blonde, and in a college gown
that clad her like an April Daffodilly"

He then tells the history of daffodils, about classification, physical qualities, culture, new hybrids, when to cut and so on. This is followed by a section on double daffodils; doubling must have been a great source of curiosity in earlier times. Included is a section on the poetry of the daffodil; this may well be helpful to chairmen of show arrangement sections.

Finally there is a "Compleat Liste of all the Species and Varieties known to Englyshe Amateurs." It is here that it is most obvious that times have changed. Some few names will be familiar but not many. The descriptions are quaint, and the many woodcut illustrations are excellent. Much more could be said about this book, but members can soon explore it for themselves. The original is a collector's item, and it is likely that this limited reprint will also become a rare book.

Unquestionably the charm of this book rests not with its age or even with its selection of material, but with its author, Peter Barr. One of the greatest of all the contributors to daffodils, his love of the blooms and the bulbs and his determination to share his knowledge and enthusiasm make this book a blue-ribbon winner. Watch for the postman.

W. O. T.

Vol. 5, No. 2

December 1968

The

DAFFODIL JOURNAL



Quarterly Publication of

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.

The DAFFODIL JOURNAL

Quarterly Publication of the American Daffodil Society, Inc.

Volume 5

Number 2

DECEMBER, 1968

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THE DAFFODIL JOURNAL is published quarterly (March, June, September and December) by the American Daffodil Society, Inc., 89 Chichester Road, New Canaan, Conn. 06840. Second class postage paid at New Canaan, Conn. Subscription price (including membership) is \$5.00 per year, \$12.50 for three years. Single copies of current or back numbers are \$1.00 to members, \$1.50 to non-members.

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Articles and photographs (glossy finish) on daffodil culture and related subjects are invited from members of the Society. Manuscripts should be typewritten double-spaced, and all material should be addressed to the Editor.

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE IS JAN. 15, 1969.

SCHEDULE OF MEMBERSHIP DUES IN THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

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PICTURED ON THE COVER

is "Narcissus Minor. Least Daffodil," plate 6 in Curtis's Botanical Magazine, 1786.

Word has been received of the death on Oct. 28 of Betty Throckmorton, wife of our President, in an automobile accident. The Throckmortons' car was struck by an out-of-control car coming from the opposite direction. Dr. Throckmorton was injured, but not seriously. ADS members who have met Mrs. Throckmorton will remember her with affection and admiration; our heartfelt sympathy goes to Dr. Throckmorton and his family.

DAFFODIL PRINTS

By MARGARET ROOF, Paducah, Kentucky

Daffodil enthusiasts are generally collectors. They collect not only as many daffodils as they can afford, but other items to add to their enjoyment of this beautiful flower. My interest in daffodils goes back to my childhood, when my father, a seedsman among other things, started planting surplus bulbs on our place. Many a day I picked 5,000 blooms and sold them for special projects.

My first daffodil prints were purchased about 30 years ago in a shop on Royal St. in New Orleans. Within a few years, the collection had grown to more than 20, acquired in places as far distant as Quebec and Boston and as close to home as Louisville. Most of the prints date from 1786 to 1825 and are from Curtis's Botanical Magazine.

This remarkable periodical was started in 1786 and is still being published, making it "the oldest current scientific periodical of its kind with coloured illustrations in the world." In its pages the history of gardening fashion and plant collecting and introduction can be traced. The earliest introductions were from Europe and South Africa, then from America, and in this century Chinese and Tibetan species were included.

William Curtis (1746-1799), the founder of the Magazine, from childhood showed a passion for plants and insects. Apprenticed to an apothecary, first in his home town of Alton, Hampshire, and later in London, he attracted the attention of prominent naturalists of the day, and in 1772 he was appointed "Demonstrator of Plants and Praefectus Horti" at the Chelsea Physic Garden in London. He started publishing a series of large colored plates under the title *Flora Londinensis*, but this was a financial failure and was discontinued. Instead the much

smaller magazine (with pages 5½" x 9") was launched in February 1787. (Some early plates are dated 1786). Each part contained three hand-colored plates with accompanying text, and was sold for one shilling. Parts were published monthly and circulation reached the high level of 3,000.

When old flower prints are sold today, usually the only identification is that printed on the plate. Only rarely are the pages of text kept with the plates when the books are torn apart. Considerable library or detective work may be necessary to identify the source of the plates and the names and other information that appeared with them. In Curtis's Botanical Magazine the name of the plant does not appear on the plate, but heads the text page facing it. Sometimes the text runs to two or more pages, but often it is one page only.

Our earliest Curtis print is numbered 6 in the upper right-hand corner. At the foot of the page is the caption "Publish'd as the Act directs by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth Marsh 1786." The plant, the small yellow trumpet we now call *Narcissus minor* var. *pumilus*, is shown complete from roots and bulb to bloom, all only a little less than life size. The bloom is turned slightly away from the spectator, showing the typical lobed and flared trumpet. It is a charming portrait, and the plate is my favorite. The modern magic of Xerox has made available to me the text page opposite, which gives Latin and English name, botanical descriptions, and citations from Linnaeus, Bauhin, and Parkinson, followed by information in English on the origin of the plant and its suitability to English gardens. ". . . Though its blossoms are not so large as those of the other species, yet when the roots are planted in a cluster, they make a very pretty show, and have this advantage, that they flower somewhat earlier than any of the others. Like the common Daffodil it propagates very fast by the roots, and will thrive in almost any soil or situation. Though a native of Spain, it is seldom injured by the severity of our climate."

We have three plates from 1787, although the date appears only on No. 15. This is "Narcissus Jonquilla. Common Jonquil." Bulbs and roots, with stem and leaves cut, a single leaf, and a bloom scape with three florets are arranged as space allows; the blooms are somewhat larger than *N. jonquilla* as we usually see it.

No. 48 is "Narcissus Triandrus. Reflexed Daffodil," also larger than life. The color is pale cream. According to the text "This species is found wild on the Pyrenean mountains; was an inhabitant of our gardens in the time of Parkinson . . . to which, however, it has been a stranger for many years: it has lately been re-introduced, but is as yet very scarce. Our figure was taken from a specimen which flowered in

Mr. Lee's Nursery at Hammersmith." The practice of identifying the source of the specimens from which a drawing was made is one of the indications of the accuracy of this publication, and one that has been followed in many cases up to the present.

No. 51 is a large yellow trumpet, "*Narcissus Major*. Great Daffodil." From volume 3 (1789) we have plates 78 and 88. The text for 78, which is "*Narcissus Odorus*. Sweet-Scented, or Great Jonquil," includes the statement: "We shall be thought, perhaps, too partial to this tribe of plants, this being the fifth species now figured; but it should be remembered, that as the spring does not afford that variety of flowers which the summer does, we are more limited in our choice; the flowers of this delightful season have also greater claim to our notice, they present themselves with double charms." Plate 88 is a sturdy yellow "*Narcissus Bulbocodium*. Hoop-Petticoat Narcissus." Once again the complete plant is shown: bloom scape, four leaves, bulb, and roots. The species is said to have become scarce in the nurseries around London, although known to grow abundantly in some gardens in Hampshire.

Plate No. 121 (1790) is "*Narcissus Incomparabilis*. Peerless Daffodil." The text comments: "This species of *Narcissus*, though well described and figured by the old Botanists, especially Parkinson, has been overlooked by Linnaeus." Two double forms, Butter and Egg *Narcissus* and Orange Phoenix, are described.

From volume 6 (1792) are No. 193 and 197, a small poeticus and *N. biflorus*, both very lifelike. These plates are signed "Sanford del et sculp."

Another of my special favorites is No. 379, "*Narcissus Tenuior*, Slender *Narcissus*." Here the bloom stem has been laid beside the leaves, bulb, and roots from which the stem was cut. In the text, Curtis states that he first saw this narcissus in May 1794, and that he has never observed it to have more than one flower. This plate is dated 1797 and is not signed.

There is a gap of nearly 10 years between the preceding and our next three prints, all from 1806. In the interim William Curtis had died; John Sims had become editor, and T. Curtis publisher. No. 924 is "*Narcissus Moschatus* (a). White Long-Flowered Daffodil." This large white trumpet has very twisted perianth segments at right angles to the narrow cylindrical trumpet, and the neck forms a right angle with the stem. This was indexed in 1956 as *N. tortuosus*. No. 946, "*Narcissus Orientalis* (g). Many-Flowered *Narcissus* of the Levant," is a handsome bicolor tazetta with a single leaf curving down and across the page in contrast to the strong straight stem. No. 947, "*Narcissus Papyraceus* (a). Italian or Paper-White *Narcissus*," depicts a fine



No. 1026, "*Narcissus Orientalis* (d). Yellow Garden Narcissus." 1807.

cluster of 11 florets in various stages. All of these plates are signed "Syd. Edwards del." and "F. Sansom Sculp," as are most of those that follow.

No. 1026, "*Narcissus Orientalis* (d). Yellow Garden Narcissus," dated 1807, is a very luxuriant yellow tazetta with 14 florets. The cup is deeper in color than the perianth. In No. 1187 (1809) *N. bicolor* is shown in side view, with a single leaf (wider than life?) curving at one side. It is interesting to notice the variety of ways a bloom stem and leaf can be arranged to fit the limited space of a 5¼ x 9 inch page.

No. 1188 is "*Narcissus Italicus*. Pale-Flowered Narcissus." This bicolor tazetta has longer, more pointed perianth segments than any of the others. Still another tazetta is No. 1298 (1810). This one has paler cups than No. 946 and the florets are slightly smaller. It is called "*Narcissus orientalis* (a). Pale-Cupped White Garden Narcissus." No. 1299, "*Narcissus bifrons* (B). Jonquil-Scented Narcissus," is now considered to be a form of *N. intermedius*, a tazetta-jonquilla hybrid. This one has four bright yellow florets more than an inch in diameter. No. 1300, "*Narcissus moschatus* (d). Smaller White Spanish Daffodil," is more graceful in pose than No. 924; the trumpet flares gently and is deeply lobed; the perianth segments are wavy rather than twisted. It is a flower of much charm.

Last in our collection is No. 2588, "*Narcissus Macleaii*. Macleay's Narcissus," dated 1825. This artist is J. Curtis, the engraver Weddell. Another of my favorites, this is a very small 2b with cylindrical cup. Four leaves are posed with the bloom stalk, and the bulb and roots are in a lower corner.

All these prints were colored by hand, supposedly from color patterns supplied by the artists, but we have duplicate copies of some of the plates which vary considerably in the coloring. The paper varies also, and some are yellowing rapidly while others remain white.

These 20 prints hang on the stair-wall of our hall, where they give year-round pleasure.

ST. NARCISSUS

From The Evening Star, Washington, D. C.

Ancient Greek mythology includes the story of the handsome youth Narcissus who fell in love with his own image which he saw reflected in a forest stream. In the Eastern Orthodox Church, Oct. 31 is remembered as the feast day of St. Narcissus, who was quite another person. He is mentioned in the Bible in Romans 16:11 as the head of a Christian household. According to Greek tradition, he was one of those who became followers of St. Andrew the Apostle in Greece. His relics along with others were moved to Constantinople.

— Carlyle Adams

INTRODUCING . . .



Walter and Margaret Thompson, Birmingham, Ala., Second Vice President and Membership Chairman, respectively.

The Thompsons were charter members of the ADS and the first couple to become life members. They grow approximately 800 varieties and do some hybridizing. Walter was ADS Test Garden Chairman before his election to the office of Second Vice President. Margaret has served as Membership Chairman for several years and was previously Regional Vice President, Southern Region. She is an accredited judge and instructor in daffodil schools.

The Thompsons are also interested in photography, hemerocallis, and gardening in general. They are members of the American Hemerocallis Society and are Honor and Award judges. Margaret has been a Regional Vice President. She is a Master and Life Judge for the National Council of State Garden Clubs and a Past President of The Garden Club of Alabama. Walter is a member of the American Horticultural Society.

For many years they had their own business, engineering and sales for high-voltage electrical equipment.

Missing from the above picture is "Mr. Sugar," the Thompsons' Chihuahua, who frequently accompanies them to ADS board meetings and conventions.

VIRUS DISEASES OF NARCISSUS

By WILLIS H. WHEELER, Arlington, Virginia

There has been much confusion on the subject of virus diseases of daffodils, and for that matter on many other plants as well. In fact, at the time when I was a university student studying plant pathology, a virus disease was defined as a condition caused by "an infectious entity." We knew that the infectious thing, whatever it was, could pass through a filter that would retain all bacteria. We also knew that in a number of instances virus diseases could be transmitted by inoculating healthy plants with juice from diseased plants. It was likewise known that certain viruses could be spread by insects, who were thus called the vectors of the disease. However, at that time no one could definitely prove that he had seen the thing that was able to cause a plant to show symptoms of infection by a virus.

Virus diseases were of course no recent discovery by man. Certain of his diseases as well as those of other animals were said to be caused by viruses. There was no question that those diseases were contagious even though no organism such as a bacterium or a protozoan was to be found in infected victims. Classic examples of such virus diseases in man are many, but smallpox, measles, and poliomyelitis are well known to all.

Then came the electron microscope, produced in various forms by several different workers in Europe and the United States. In 1940, the first commercial electron microscope was announced, and by 1945, its use in the world's laboratories was firmly established. In 15 years it reached a degree of perfection comparable, in many respects, with that attained in the light microscope after nearly 300 years of development.

With the coming of the electron microscope, scientists were able for the first time to see the particles in the cells of living things that, when present, caused the condition known as a virus disease, whether it was influenza, polio, or daffodil mosaic.

In the earlier years of research on the daffodil virus diseases, there was of course much confusion in identification of the viruses. This was caused by varying symptoms resulting from different reactions by different daffodils to the same virus, or by the presence of two or more viruses in the same plant. Gradually, however, these points of confusion are being eliminated as new methods and improved techniques are developed.

One of the principal means of detecting and identifying viruses is by the use of indicator or test plants. One of the most important of these test plants is tobacco (certain named varieties are known to be better

indicators than are others). Through many years of experimentation, it has been found that a certain virus, when inoculated into a certain tobacco, will produce the same symptom each time. That same virus, however, may or may not cause any evident infection in another test plant such as the globe amaranth, *Gomphrena globosa*, a pretty little purple-flowered annual. As would be expected, there are viruses that will cause symptoms in *G. globosa* but not in tobacco. And so it is for a long and growing list of plants used to detect and identify virus diseases.

The science of serology is new and increasingly important for detecting the presence of and identifying viruses. It involves the reaction of a carefully prepared test fluid with extract from the organism suspected of being virus-infected. The procedure is complicated and will not be explained here.

Finally, we have today's electron microscopes, powerful enough to give us tremendously magnified pictures of the virus particles themselves.

Professor Dr. E. van Slogteren and other virologists working at the Bulb Research Laboratory in Lisse in the Netherlands before and during World War II, gave us important information on the several virus diseases infecting the genus *Narcissus*. After the war, English workers at the Glasshouse Crops Research Institute at Littlehampton in Sussex added to our knowledge of these diseases. Between 1962 and 1965, A. A. Brunt and other English plant pathologists isolated seven viruses from narcissus crops in that country. Five of them were: cucumber mosaic virus, tobacco rattle virus, arabis mosaic virus, tomato black ring virus, and strawberry ringspot virus. All are well-known causes of disease in other plants. The same is not true, however, of the other two narcissus viruses they found, yellow-stripe virus and narcissus mosaic virus. Those two have not yet been found in other plants, and attempts to inoculate them into other plants have been unsuccessful.

The separation and naming of these two narcissus viruses has in the past been difficult. Van Slogteren and Ouboter in 1941 showed that there were distinct differences between narcissus mosaic virus and narcissus yellow-stripe virus. Various writers before that time had used "narcissus mosaic virus" for both the diseases. The confusion can be avoided if the term narcissus yellow-stripe virus is reserved for that aphid-transmitted disease appearing early in the growth of the plant which causes distinct yellow-stripe symptoms. A second symptom is a grayish cast on parts of the leaf surface. It is associated with a slight roughness of the leaf epidermis which can be felt when the leaves are pulled between the fingers. In contrast, narcissus mosaic virus does not cause a roughness of the leaf surface and it does not cause yellow striping. Its symptoms are seldom striking. Evidence of infection de-

velops in most cases only during or after flowering. Those symptoms are usually a faint yellow mottling of the lower leaf parts. This is of course in distinct contrast with narcissus yellow-stripe which is usually seen most easily soon after the leaves show above ground in the early spring.

Some of the older narcissus cultivars are now believed to be completely infected with narcissus mosaic. The virus is a stable one and is highly infectious, at least in some plants. It seems quite possible that this disease can be spread by the cutting knife. Its incubation period in narcissus is quite prolonged, as was shown by a test made in England. Five-year-old seedlings were inoculated with the purified virus. No symptoms developed during the following 8 months, but about 17 months from the time of inoculation all developed inconspicuous mosaic symptoms at the bases of the leaves. The virus was then recovered from those inoculated plants.

This long incubation period appears to explain why virus infections appear in daffodils recently purchased from conscientious growers who rogue carefully. Virus inoculum is very likely spread during flower cutting. Symptoms of the disease following such an inoculation will not appear in that same growing season, and the grower will sell his bulbs in good faith. The following year, in the buyer's garden mosaic virus symptoms may develop, or it may be even the second season before they are seen. In other words, we are not dealing with a simple problem. Perhaps the daffodil fancier will want to make sure that he himself is not spreading virus diseases in his own planting by his flower cutting methods.

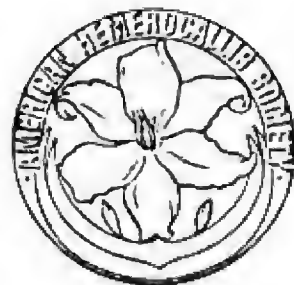
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Mt. Rainier and daffodil fields.

THE PUYALLUP DAFFODIL FESTIVAL

By EARL J. OTIS, *Information Specialist*

Washington State University, Extension Service, Puyallup, Wash.

Washington's Puget Sound Country welcomes spring each year with the Puyallup Valley Daffodil Festival, and those that have seen it can rarely keep from drawing comparisons with the January 1 Tournament of Roses in Pasadena.

Four cities — Tacoma, Puyallup, Sumner, and Orting — join in presenting this event, which is the earliest of the floral festivals in America. Headed for its 36th year, the 1969 festival will have as its theme: Down Memory Lane.

Dates of the show are April 5 through 13, the main event being the Grand Floral Street Parade on April 12 that winds through the streets of Tacoma, Puyallup, and Sumner.

The Daffodil Festival began as an idea of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Orton, of Sumner. She was founder-president of the Sumner Garden Club and had traditionally invited friends to view the many varieties of golden daffodils blooming at their prime. Civic leaders from nearby Tacoma and Seattle, and the general public as well, found it an inspiring habit each spring.

The first "bulb banquet" was sponsored in 1927 by the Sumner Chamber of Commerce, 4 years after a representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture had visited the valley and recognized that its soil and mild winter climate were ideal for bulb growing.

This was also the first year that participation by the Chambers of Commerce in Puyallup and Tacoma was enlisted, and the custom of selecting a "queen" was initiated. Senior girls from all high schools in the area are eligible. The queen is chosen shortly before the festival, is generally crowned by the State's Governor, and then reigns during the entire year with visits to special events in and out of the immediate community.

The flowers, however, are the real focal point of the festival, and here it is the "king" and not the "queen" who reigns. This "king," of course, is King Alfred, cornerstone of the valley's multimillion dollar bulb-growing industry. It is one of more than 300 members of the Narcissus family that are either hybrid-born natives of the Puyallup Valley or are carefully chosen migrants to the valley's commercial fields. Washington produces 80 percent of the Nation's daffodils and 20 percent of its bulb iris. More than 40 percent of the state's 2,000-acres of bulbs is centered in the Puyallup Valley area.



This float in the 1968 parade is the Florists Transworld Delivery Association sweepstakes winner for floral excellence. The City of Tacoma float, designed and built by Tacoma firemen, depicts King Arthur and Knights of the Round Table. The float is seen here in downtown Tacoma.

Photographs courtesy of Daffodil Festival Office, Tacoma

Today even science gets in on the act. At Washington State University's Western Washington Research & Extension Center, Puyallup, efforts continue throughout the year to help perfect bulbs that stand the rigors of trade competition throughout the world. Not only has this endeavor been fruitful but the work of the scientists has, in many ways led to lovelier daffodils and brighter festivals.

Each spring more than 30 million blooms blanket the landscape and set the stage for the festival. Green hills and snow-covered Mt. Rainier make a magnificent backdrop for the entire affair.

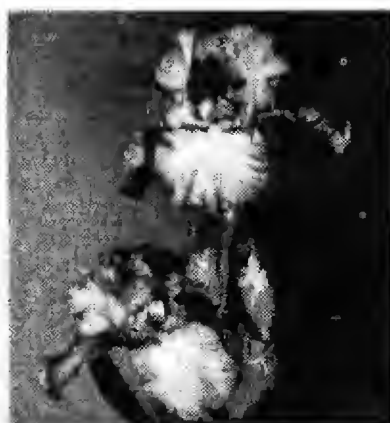
The peaceful, pastoral scene gives way to brightly clad bands and floats completely covered with real flowers when the big parade day arrives. The three-city street parade called last year for 162 riders and drivers for 29 floats; 989 marchers in 39 drill teams; 1,220 musicians in 21 bands, 156 riders in 10 mounted units; 1,500 Shriners in bands, drill teams, float and mounted units; 145 dignitaries and 125 workers just to help organize and form the parade and to check spacing, timing, etc. The total of volunteers was 4,300 last year. Most of the floats use only daffodils, and as many as 1,500,000 are utilized by float builders. Growers furnish them at a nominal cost.

On top of this, on the day following the street parade, part of Puget Sound splashes to the Marine Regatta. Another 1,200 persons involved with 160 decorated power boats and 25 sailboats turn this event into one of the most unusual flower parades in the world.

The first parade was neither lavish nor grand. It consisted of a few daffodil-bedecked busses, automobiles, a few floats, flower-laden bicycles, and several marching units. The entire budget was about \$500.

Today, with an annual budget of some \$25,000, the Puyallup Valley Daffodil Festival has taken its rightful place alongside the finest floral festivals in America.

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THE LEGACY FROM W. O. BACKHOUSE

By TOM D. THROCKMORTON, M.D., *Des Moines, Iowa*

Under the misty light of that cloudy-bright Oregon sky, the great trumpet seemed to glow. There stood Br'er Fox, unashamed of either perianth or stature, with an abruptly flanged orange-red trumpet fresh from the anvil—the color seemed almost to fluoresce. This daffodil, growing near the house at Grant Mitsch's "Daffodil Haven," was something pretty special. This was the first red-trumpet daffodil in commerce, bred by the late W. O. Backhouse. I had really expected a somewhat sickly tangerine. Br'er Fox was an unexpected delight and surely the first of a new category under Division 1a.

And yet this spectacular flower was not the real legacy of W. O. Backhouse to daffodil fanciers. The real legacy is the means by which this flower was obtained—planned and determined line breeding. W. O. Backhouse was a practicing plant geneticist who brought his new and different tools to daffodil breeding. He also brought love of daffodils which seems almost inherited. His grandfather bred Emperor, Empress, and Weardale Perfection. His mother bred Fawn, Lord Kitchener and Mrs. R. O. Backhouse. His father bred Flaming Torch and set the stage for a red-trumpet daffodil by leaving a great deal of breeding stock.

Through the kindness of Mrs. W. O. Backhouse and the helpfulness of Matthew Zandbergen, I have had in my possession the two garden journals of Mrs. R. O. Backhouse and Mr. W. O. Backhouse's notebook on breeding which covers the period 1932 to 1962. This latter contains most of his "legacy."

Interspersed throughout his records of daffodil crosses made both in England and in Argentina, are fascinating and unexpected little comments. In the spring of 1934, he wrote: "Remember, a drop of water on any stigma of any species whatsoever will kill the pollen that happens to be on it unless it has grown out of danger. Hence, the 'crossing while the sun shines' idea. Daffodil pollen germinates irregularly over seventy hours or more, according to the temperature and the secretions of the stigma." I think that here is the kind of practical information a daffodil breeder can use.

Another little gem: "In general, there is a great deal more fertility about than there was 30 years ago. And too, there was the brush. The idea being to imitate a bee; this is a poor means of crossing artificially. A brush wastes pollen, and never leaves the stigma *plastered* with pollen." Here are two hard, clear facts:

1. The fertility of daffodils had increased from 1900 to 1930—probably in large part because many of the prized flowers of the

earlier period were triploids, and fertile tetraploids have since taken over the field.

2. *Plastering* the stigma with pollen is the simple act of hybridizing. No camel's hair brush will accomplish this. I daub with a plump anther held in a surgical forcep; I watched Grant Mitsch use the anther-tweezer method. And I watched Ken Dorwin coat the stigma by means of a pollen be-smearred fingertip.

The heart of W. O. Backhouse's legacy lies in this simple little statement: "Keep records. Only by knowing what has gone into a cross can one have faith to use what looks like rubbish for future crosses." The new quality for which the breeder is striving is, in all probability, hidden in the trash of hopeless seedlings. Only by crossing these oddments can the second generation spread a bouquet of loveliness for the breeder.

This past spring, at the annual A.D.S. meeting, a panel of experts considered the question of self-sterility in daffodils. Actually, the question got short consideration, but most of the panel and audience apparently felt that the problem of self-sterility did not really exist. The legacy of W. O. Backhouse is particularly and specifically helpful in considering this problem.

Let me quote from the *R.H.S. Daffodil and Tulip Year Book for 1963* in which W. O. Backhouse wrote: "These plants were, as is usual with the species *Narcissus*, self-sterile or only very slightly self-fertile. I was not able to 'self' these and therefore inter-pollinated the sister plants originating from the first cross . . . In the beginning, when a breeder finds a new break, he has as a rule no option but to cross the new break with the old varieties obtained in preceding years. In no case was it possible to get viable seed from selfing, as properly understood. The odd seed one might get from this is not worth the time and trouble . . . In the literature on daffodil breeding, one constantly reads of such-and-such a variety 'self-pollinated.' There undoubtedly are some which give plenty of seed when such a variety is 'self-pollinated'—'Lord Kitchener' is one, and the pinks seem more amenable; but in my experience the great majority of red cups are self-sterile, although at the same time perfectly fertile with any other pollen. There are some, of course, which are just simply sterile, although a variety written off as sterile will sometimes, some years suddenly set seed and upset all calculations."

Here then, in a nutshell, is the successful scheme by which a great plant geneticist bred daffodils.

1. Daffodils *are* self sterile. In the literature and catalogues the term "selfed" really means open-pollinated—the late Guy Wilson and

Mrs. Lionel Richardson are my authorities for this statement.

2. To sort out and "fix" a new feature in a daffodil, line breeding is essential. As daffodils are self-sterile, crosses between siblings or between siblings and parents are the only real means to this end.
3. A knowledge of a daffodil's ancestry is the essential ingredient of line breeding.

How often have we overlooked W. O. Backhouse's secret! Take almost any truly great modern daffodil through a retrospective study, and you will be amazed at the intense line breeding in the parentage. Thus, the great daffodil hybridists of the past have, through skillful selection of plants, carried out a diluted form of line breeding. W. O. Backhouse has made possible a breeding program with a much higher yield of good material:

Have faith in your ugly ducklings; *plaster* the stigma; look out for rain and cold—and above all know your ancestors.



FREDERIC PADDOCK LEE

January 6, 1893 - October 2, 1968

Although widely known as author of "The Azalea Book," Frederic P. Lee's horticultural interests and contributions were not limited to this plant, nor to writing. A prominent lawyer, always interested in local civic affairs, he was a member of the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission, and served as chairman of the Advisory Council of the U. S. National Arboretum from 1946 until his death. He held various positions in the American Horticultural Society, and wrote from time to time on plants for shady gardens, of which his own was a notable example.

In the early years of ADS, his contributions ranged from serving as toastmaster and opening his garden for the first convention, to legal advice in connection with incorporation and the establishment of tax-exempt status. More recently, he represented the American Horticultural Society in the preparation of the Daffodil Handbook edited by his brother, George S. Lee, Jr., and issued jointly by the two societies.

SEEDLINGS IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

By VENICE BRINK, *Nashville, Illinois*

In 1951, I planted my first seeds; they did not grow, but I have grown seeds every year since, except 1963 with its terrific drought. I have bloomed seedlings in every division except Div. 8. I urge all daffodil growers to plant some seeds, crossed or uncrossed; you will get a lot of enjoyment, pretty flowers, and possibly something very good. I have usually worked toward certain goals, but I have also made crosses unrelated to them on the spur of the moment as I walked among the daffodils and spotted a couple I surmised might produce interesting results. I have never hesitated to make "impossible" crosses if I could find viable pollen; sometimes it strikes, and seeds and plants result. Also, I have planted every seed I could collect, crossed or uncrossed, and have found that sometimes the bees do well.

Knowing the problems involved, I have never attempted breeding 1a's or 2a self yellows, but I have sown many seeds from my fairly large collection of them. Many have bloomed—some unimaginably bad, many mediocre, some good, and a few good enough for further observation. One of the best 1a's is a spare-cut clear yellow, rather late, from open-pollinated Kilfinnan. I also have a bright yellow 2a self yellow with an informal starry perianth. Early in my breeding experiences I had a large well-formed seedling of unknown parentage with bright yellow perianth and open bowl-shaped crown of orange yellow. It was awarded the Rose Ribbon at St. Louis in 1963 and I registered it as Captive Sun. It has vigor and substance, but some years it can be a bit coarse.

Neither did I make any effort to breed 1c's or 2c's, but here, too, I have bloomed quite a number, some very white and apparently quite vigorous. From High Sierra open-pollinated I have a tall sturdy large 2c of good quality that is very early for a 2c, even earlier than Shining Waters. From Beersheba open-pollinated I got a 2c of poor form and color but good substance and the most vigorous white I have seen. I am crossing it with better whites.

One of my first goals was a red trumpet. If I had known of the work of W. O. Backhouse and the difficulties he encountered, I probably would not have begun. I went at it, however, from a different angle than he. Actually Guy L. Wilson produced the first red trumpet and registered it in 1938 as Quip 1a. It is now classified as 1b. It is small, of poor form, muddy in color, and late in season. I learned that its seedlings were larger and often of unusual form and color. One of them, a 1a, I registered as Longhorn. Though not very tall, it is large and

quite an eye catcher with its long narrow recurved petals of light yellow and a very long straight trumpet of tawny orange, the perianth having the look of a big star. Certainly this is not of orthodox form, but it grows well, has good substance, and is quite attractive to most beholders. Another one, the latest trumpet I have yet seen, is a 1b, although it has typical 2b form, with its white overlapping perianth and its open campanulate bowl trumpet of a very luminous lemon of remarkable carrying power. It is of intermediate size and good substance. I registered it as Lemon Lantern.

I used Quip and its seedlings and also Bastion, Late Sun, Gold-digger, Unsurpassable, and Successor in crosses with the nearest-to-trumpets of the colored 2a's such as Sologne, Orange Master, Pluvius, Backhouse's Giant, and Ceylon. From them I have a number of 1a's with colored trumpets, some orange, some orange red. In some the color fades, in others it intensifies with age; a few also have a reddish flush in the perianth. The best in form and color are from Gold-digger and Bastion, with Quip or Backhouse's Giant as the other parent. As a byproduct, I have a number of near-trumpet 2a's of better form than the older ones.

I made a number of efforts to get a good 1b. The best results came from Chatsworth by Mortlake. One of these, a large tall flower with an impressive perianth and slightly flared trumpet of bright yellow, I registered as Mowequa. It has vigor and substance.

Several Dutch cultivars, including Golden Majesty and Stentor, have size, vigor, and substance unrivalled in the daffodil tribe, but their form is miserable. Hoping to keep the former, and alleviate the latter, I crossed some of these cultivars with flowers of better form and longer stem. From Golden Majesty by Sun Chariot I got a flower with vigor, size, and much better form: a 2a with mid-yellow perianth and an open bowl of intense gold. With Harrier as a pollen parent, I got a huge tall-stemmed 1a of orangy yellow with fairly good form; the mouth is a little wide. Both are of impressive substance and long lasting.

From the cross Wild Rose by Scarlet Leader came a tall-stemmed medium-size flower of impeccable form, with very flat overlapping perianth and a lightly fluted open bowl chalice, serrate at the rim. The color may vary a little from season to season, but usually it opens a deep orange red, shortly it is pinkish apricot, then cream with apricot frill, and, lastly, totally white. It grows well and has substance. It was awarded the Rose Ribbon at the St. Louis show in 1964, and I christened it April Change.

From Tunis by Mabel Taylor came a batch of seedlings with show-form perianths and spare-cut slightly flared crowns of medium length in shades of yellow and buff, some with pink shadings, some of which

become completely white. One that is buff yellow on opening was awarded the Rose Ribbon in 1966; it is registered as Skeena.

From Glenshane open-pollinated I have a neat flower of good form that would be an icy white 2c except for a narrow band of bright gold rimming its open bowl. From Sincerity by Lady Kesteven came a large flower with a good white perianth and a rather straight, quite long crown of deep orange.

From Polindra open-pollinated came several quite large flowers with good perianths of pointed but broad, overlapping parts of varying degrees of whiteness and flatness, with large open flared crowns of deep yellow and orange yellow. The whitest perianth is very white, and has a bright yellow halo just around the crown, which is quite attractive.

From Wild Rose open-pollinated came a much larger, longer stemmed, more substantial flower of Wild Rose form and a cup of deeper Wild Rose pink that is more dependable in this climate, the acid test for pinks. I have registered this as Rose of Nashville.

From open-pollinated Chinook came a large flower with a broad white perianth and a nearly flat crown of orange red.

In the reversed bicolors I first had Binkie and Spellbinder, and then on George Heath's recommendation that Frilled Beauty was a better one in our climate I added that. Registered by Mrs. R. O. Backhouse in 1929 as a 2b, it antedates Binkie by some years, although it was not reclassified as 2d until a few years ago. Crossed with Content, it has given me a flower of good size with flat overlapping perianth of dark yellow with a reddish flush and a lightly frilled open bowl crown of deep salmon pink that reverses to white, except for the frill, which stays pink. I have registered this as New Vista.

From Binkie by Silver Plane came a couple of plants with very rounded flat perianths of sulfur yellow and neat saucer chalices that are very white almost on opening. From Tintoretto by Rosy Trumpet came a very graceful medium-sized flower with broad pointed petals having just a hint of a twist, colored a soft yellow. The crown is rather straight, spare cut, opening a deep rosy pink that changes to a dead white. The perianth pales somewhat, too, but there is still a good contrast. From Binkie by Harold Beale came two large flowers of fine form with open bowl crowns. Both open as yellow bitones. In one the perianth remains bright yellow and the crown becomes almost white. In the other, the whole flower pales; there is still a contrast, in tones similar to Pastorale.

From Binkie by Limone came the only 1d I have flowered. It opens : uniform bright lemon; the trumpet rapidly turns an icy white like Guy L. Wilson's best 2c's, except for a rim of sparkling lemon on the flaring flanged trumpet.

In the small cups, all I have to report is a 3a seedling of Cheerio, resembling its parent but longer stemmed and reasonably sunproof.

In Div. 5, from Pink Fancy by Thalia, I have a rather small flower with a very reflexed perianth of pointed white segments and a medium-sized narrow crown of deep salmon pink, quite late and of good substance. This I have registered as Twinklepink.

One of my first good seedlings was a 6a from Rouge by February Gold, an intermediate-sized plant of typical cyclamineus pose, but not much reflexed, except when grown indoors. Petals are broad and overlapping, very flat and of good substance, the crown of medium size and slightly flared. The perianth is deep gold with a reddish flush and the corona deep orange yellow. I registered it as Emberglow. Blooming midseason, it is late for a 6a.

From High Sierra by Peeping Tom I have a quite early tall-stemmed 6a of medium size with long pointed petals that reflex gracefully, and a trumpet crown lightly flared and frilled. The coloring is white and cream, with a touch of pink in the frill — most attractive. I have registered this as White Lance. Another cultivar from the same cross is similar but later.

From Jana by *N. minor conspicuus*, and the reverse, came a group of very attractive 6a intermediates, all having neat flat perianths of pointed overlapping parts slightly reflexed, with spare-cut narrow crowns. They vary in color from light yellow to deep yellow with strong reddish flush in the perianth, and from light yellow to deep orange yellow in the crown. One self yellow that opens extremely early, with its parents, has shown unusual lasting power in the gales of early spring.

Sierra Gold is rather well known as a 7a, although it is not registered. Finding that it usually had viable pollen, I used it a good deal. With Chatsworth as the seed parent I got a good-sized, tall-stemmed, and very fragrant flower with pointed oval petals and a rather long, slightly flared fluted crown of yellow. Carlton by Sierra Gold gave several plants intermediate between the parents. The best is largish flower of jonquil yellow, with pointed oval petals with a little of the twist characteristic of Sierra Gold, and a bowl crown. It is quite fragrant, and is fertile. From President Lebrun by Sierra Gold came several plants with white perianths and rather straight long crowns, more or less fragrant.

From Gold-digger by *N. odorus* came a plant of small size with quantities of flowers, one to a stem, strongly suggesting the seed parent in the fine form and deep gold color, and the pollen parent in fragrance.

Shanach by Dulcimer gave me my best poet to date, a tall strong-stemmed quite large flower with a very rounded perianth of glistening white rounded parts and a large flat eye of Cantabile color but consider-

ably more sunfast. The flower lasts well, blooms quite late, is vigorous, and increases well. It is registered as Tamaroa.

From open-pollinated seed of *N. bulbocodium* Filifolius came two plants that showed the work of the insects. The first is a tall-stemmed plant with a fluted open bowl of deep, slightly green-toned yellow, and six tiny green strips for a perianth. The other is a cute little plant smaller than Bambi; it has a perianth of yellow, slightly twisted segments of fair width. The crown is of trumpet proportions and is a deeper yellow with a still deeper frill. It blooms in late midseason.

MINNESOTA DAFFODIL TEST GARDEN

By FREEMAN A. WEISS, *Annandale, Minnesota*

The daffodil collection at the University of Minnesota Landscape Arboretum in Minneapolis is a very recent innovation — the selection of a suitable site (by Dr. Leon Snyder, the Director of the Arboretum, and me) occurred in the spring of 1967, and the first planting there followed in September.

Mr. Wells Knierim and Mrs. Howard Bloomer contributed most of the bulbs that came directly from ADS sources; some also from Dr. Throckmorton and Mrs. Watrous. The planting site is a strip bed in curving form on a hill that has the Arboretum's collection of deciduous azaleas at the top, adjacent to the collection of birches. These collections provide a very attractive background. Extension of the azalea plantings, and inclusion of rhododendrons lower on the slope is in progress. Toward the bottom there is a grove of widely spaced mature white oaks, providing nearly level ground and adequate sunlight for a large display of naturalized daffodils when a suitable stock of bulbs is built up. Still lower on the slope there is a cattail marsh, and beyond that a small pond, providing a water background.

The daffodil planting has been well labeled, using large durable strips of non-corrosive white metal (aluminum or zinc?) attached to metal rods and well anchored; all labeling is in embossed printing. They will be easily readable and long-lasting. One of the Arboretum lanes runs between the azaleas higher on the slope and the daffodil strip (ample space for extending this when desired) and flowering in the two areas will be nearly coincident or in close sequence, easily visible from the lane and with provision for parking and a closer look by visitors afoot. With naturalized daffodils at the lower level and a marsh and pond background beyond them, there will be a colorful and artistic display. This may eventually grow into something like the beds of named daffodil varieties, supplemented by naturalized ones in the distant, reminiscent of the very useful and artistic display of daffodils developed by Larry Mains at the time of the ADS Convention at Philadelphia in 1967.

I think we can look forward to the eventual display of daffodils in both educational and artistic form at the Minnesota Arboretum which will greatly expand daffodil interest in the North Central region.

RETURN TO BEAUFORT COUNTY

By VICE ADM. FELIX JOHNSON, USN (Ret), *Leonardtown, Md.*

Last year, while reading the RHS Daffodil and Tulip Year Book for 1967, I was fortunate enough to see the article "Old Daffodils in Eastern North Carolina" by William O. Ticknor of Virginia. This was the story of his visiting the Old North State to search for old-fashioned daffodils in Beaufort County.

Although I now live in St. Marys County, Md., I was born in North Carolina and the story filled me with nostalgia for my native state. Also the Director of the St. Marys City Commission had asked me if I could supply some old-fashioned daffodils for planting around the replica of the Old Statehouse which stands there on the site of Maryland's first settlement.

So, after receiving much additional information and helpful advice from Mr. Ticknor, my wife and I set out to visit Beaufort County. The following is quoted from his letter to me: "The southern portion of the county has only one town of any size, Aurora (500 people). The whole area is fairly heavily wooded, with occasional large farms. A huge section has been purchased by Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. and Kennecott Mining Company and phosphates are now being mined. These companies came in, bought great amounts of acreage, knocked down houses; and, in all open areas planted pine trees. The pine trees will be grown and cut for pulpwood before the area they occupy will be mined."

We started our search around Hobucken and immediately struck pay dirt. There seems to be a close kinship between people who love daffodils, for in every instance we received a warm welcome when we told of our quest. At Hobucken the lady who shucked some oysters for us insisted that we go to the place where her grandfather's house had stood and help ourselves to any of the "jonquils" there. I confirm the statement that any or all of these flowers are "jonquils," just as they were in Moore County, N.C., in my youth. Throughout the day we received this kind treatment everywhere we went.

However, two things militated against our search. The first was that our timing was off, as we were there in late February and very few varieties were in bloom. Two weeks later would have been much better. The second thing against us was the rapid growth of the pines planted by Texas Gulf Sulphur and Kennecott Mining Company over the greater part of southern Beaufort County. These trees are now about 12-15 ft. high, with a heavy mat of broom straw and pine needles below. This made it almost impossible to locate stands of daffodils, even when the location of old houses had been pointed out to us very exactly. Had these daffodils been in bloom at this time I think we could have located the stands much more easily.

The search was far from fruitless, however, as we came home with about 50 dozen bulbs—about all the back of our station wagon would hold. I did wish for greater expertise so that I could identify our treasures. I know that among them were *N. x odorus* "camperelli," "Trumpet Major," and *N. pseudo-narcissus obvallaris*, but probably there are several other varieties too.

We had a wonderful experience. Next year we hope to go back for a later and longer venture.

BULLETIN BOARD

FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The office now has available a two-page leaflet of suggestions for holding a small daffodil show. It is intended for the guidance of clubs interested in holding such a show, probably for the first time. It is assumed that ADS approval will not be sought, but it is hoped that this assist will encourage new members and eventually result in an approved show. Single copies may be had without charge; additional copies are 5¢ each.

* * *

The Journal is now being mailed under labels supplied by a new computer, dubbed Samantha, which makes its home at the Iowa Methodist Hospital, Des Moines. For those who are interested in such matters, the lady's measurements will be supplied in the next Journal. New roster copy had to be prepared which means the possibility, nay, the inevitability, of errors. Members are urged to inspect the result on their envelopes, remembering that each address must be kept within a certain number of letters and that to stay within that limitation, arbitrary abbreviations are often necessary.

* * *

The RHS has announced that the price of the Daffodil and Tulip Year Book for 1969 is being raised to \$4.25 postpaid. By the time this paragraph is read, copies should be in our hands. The demand for this annual grows each year and our generous order for the 1968 edition had to be supplemented last summer. Orders for the new number should be sent to the office with check for \$4.25 per copy.

There seems little likelihood that the new Classified List will be ready in time for shows next spring. The RHS is still soliciting registrations and corrections to the 1965 edition which is now out of print. Editing, printing, and shipping overseas will take much longer than the brief time before 1969 daffodil shows are held. The price of this volume is almost certain to be raised from the \$1.75 for which the 1965 edition sold. Members are requested to withhold advance orders until the price is announced and the publication date has been set.

* * *

The Society's library has been transferred from Kingwood Center, Mansfield, Ohio, to our own office. No rules have been decreed thus far for circulation of the volumes, but for the present they may be borrowed by members under reasonable terms as to protection and return. Since the publication of a list of books in the library in the Journal for September 1965, other volumes have been added. A collection of the catalogs of daffodil dealers, past and present, is underway. A number of new items are being added from the library of the late Charles Meehan, which was purchased by the Society, and other material is being sought. After the present library has been cataloged, it is planned to get out a want list and invite members to donate or sell whatever they can supply. A mimeographed catalog of the library is also in prospect.

* * *

The attention of members, especially new members, is called to the offer, on the inside of the back cover of this issue, of sets of back numbers of the Journal. A total of as many as 15 numbers (March 1966 is out of print and excluded) may be bought for the nominal price of \$3.00, or about 20¢ a copy. Less than 100 of these sets are available, and when they are gone, back numbers will no longer be available from the Society at any price. It is not a road to instant wealth, but sets of plant-society publications command a premium as the years pass.

— George S. Lee, Jr.

FALL BOARD MEETING

Board members and their spouses attending the fall Board meeting at Williamsburg were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Seney at a buffet supper in their home in Newport News on Friday evening, Oct. 18. Perhaps the atmosphere of good will prevailing at the business meetings on Oct. 19 was due in part to this happy preliminary.

Forty-one Board members were present at the business sessions. This is believed to be a record attendance.

Written reports were submitted by the vice presidents of the Central, Midwest, New England, Southeast, and Southwest Regions. All reported growing interest and activities in their regions. Written reports were submitted also by the chairmen of the following committees: Editor of Journal, Health and Culture, Judges, Library, Membership, Miniatures, Public Relations, Publications, Registration, Schools, Supplies, Symposium. Oral reports were given by others present.

The number of members on July 17 was 1309; on October 19, 1340.

On Saturday evening Board members were joined at dinner by numerous Middle Atlantic Region members, in Williamsburg to attend the regional meeting the next day.

MINIATURES

Three varieties have been added to the Approved List of Miniatures: Minnow (8); Pixie's Sister (7b); Small Talk (1a).

It is the intention of the committee to report in the March 1969 Journal a list of varieties that have been suggested for study during the coming season in order to ascertain the opinion of members who have seen them growing in gardens as to whether they warrant being added to the Approved List. A list of varieties that have been suggested for removal will also be given. Members particularly interested in miniatures are also requested to make, after the 1969 growing season, nominations of their own for inclusion or deletion.

The committee expects to announce in each December Journal the final decision on changes to be made and, when the total number of changes justifies, to have an up-to-date Approved List printed and disseminated.

Members of the committee are: Betty D. Darden, Amy Mitsch, Nancy Petersen, Roberta C. Watrous, and John R. Larus, Chairman.

SYMPOSIUM COMMITTEE

All regional vice presidents have appointed representatives to the Symposium Committee. They are: New England, Mrs. Edward J. Storey; Northeast, Mrs. Charles A. Gruber; Middle Atlantic, Mrs. R. L. Armstrong;

Southeast, Mrs. W. S. Simms; Midwest, Mrs. Harry Wilkie; Southern, Mrs. Ben Allen Thomas; Central, Miss Mary A. Becker; Southwest, Mrs. S. F. Ditmars; Pacific, William H. Roesse.

The complete Symposium report and the 1969 ballot will appear in the March issue of the Journal. After the national report is compiled ballots will be returned to the regions for use as desired.

1969 AND 1970 CONVENTIONS

The 1969 convention dates are Wednesday, Apr. 2—Friday, Apr. 4. Place: Sheraton Motor Inn, Nashville, Tenn. Chairman: Mrs. Robert B. Cartwright.

The 1970 convention will be held in Dallas, Tex., the first weekend in April.

1969 DAFFODIL SHOW DATES

Early Shows:

March 12-13 — Alabama Daffodil Show at Canterbury Methodist Church, Birmingham; information: Mrs. Walter E. Thompson, 2907 Southwood Road, Birmingham, Ala. 35223.

March 27-28 — Southeast Regional by the Georgia Daffodil Society, the Atlanta Garden Center and affiliated clubs at Rich's auditorium, Atlanta; information: Mrs. Charlotte Bagley, P. O. Box 4539, Atlanta, Ga. 30302.

March 29-30 — Tennessee State Daffodil Show by the Memphis Garden Club at the Goldsmith Civic Garden Center; information: Mrs. Jack T. Shannon, 45 South Norwall, Memphis, Tenn. 38117.

March 29-30 — Tidewater Virginia Daffodil Show at the Warwick Recreation Center, Newport News, Va.; information: Mrs. P. R. Moore, Jr., 96 Sandy Bay Drive, Poquoson, Va. 23362.

April 2 — Arkansas Daffodil Society's Annual Show at Fayetteville; information: Mrs. B. B. Boozman, 906 North 15th St., Fort Smith, Ark. 72901.

To 1969 Show Committees other than those listed above:

In order to get your show listed in the March, 1969 issue of the Journal, you must send the following information to the Awards Chairman at 308 Longwood Drive, Newport News, Va. 23606, *or or before Jan. 10, 1969*: Date of show; name of show; sponsor of show; place of show; and the name and address of the person to contact for information.

JUDGING SCHOOLS

Three schools were held in 1968, with a total of 45 students taking the examinations. Seven students failed one or more subjects.

Four schools have been announced for 1969:

School 1: Nashville, Tenn., Apr. 5 (Mrs. Raymond L. Roof)

Greenwich, Conn., Apr. 18 (Mrs. Harold A. Ley, Jr.)

School 2: New Canaan, Conn., Apr. 23 (George S. Lee, Jr.)

School 3: Claymont, Del., Apr. 21 (Mrs. Francis L. Harrigan)

JUDGES

Addition to list of accredited judges: Mrs. H. H. Hornsby, Lexington, Ky.

Any student judges who have completed their work are urged to send their applications to Mrs. Jesse Cox, Chairman of Judges, before Jan. 15, so that their names can be listed in the March issue of the Journal.

HYBRIDIZERS' FORUM

A Bright Beginning?

W. Litchfield Ticknor of Falls Church, Va. joined the ranks of pollen dabblers by crossing Carbineer with the handsome red-flushed Ambergate and obtaining 67 seeds on four blooms of Carbineer. By following a program of "line" breeding such as William Backhouse used in getting red trumpets, *i.e.* backcrosses and sibling crosses, 17-year-old Litchfield, might, by the time he is the age of Mr. Culpepper and Mr. Fowlds, produce a dozen generations of daffodils culminating in an all-red one. It wouldn't do most of us much good, though.

Seed Distribution

In a coast-to-coast operation, a great quantity and a wide variety of types of daffodil seeds have been distributed to ADS members. Matthew Fowlds of Salem, Ore., provided seeds of his celebrated cyclamineus crosses described in the September 1968 Journal. Recipients of these seeds are privileged to join Mr. Fowlds in a 25-year program to develop sturdy miniature cyclamineus varieties. Charles W. Culpepper of Arlington, Va., provided thousands of seeds from "mainline" crosses of the trumpets and cups. Many of these crosses had Culpepper seedlings as parents and grandparents and should produce types adapted to the hot muggy summers of so much of the eastern United States. Smaller lots of seeds with interesting parentages came from Lyles McNairy of Arlington, Va., W. O. Ticknor of Falls Church, Va., and Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr., of Washington, D. C.

Daffodil seeds were sent to Mrs. H. de Shields Henley, Newport News, Va.; Miss Irene Dunbar, Ina, Ill.; Mrs. W. Sidney Felton, Prides Crossing, Mass.; Mrs. Thomas W. Offutt, Owings Mills, Md.; Mrs. Paul J. Gripshover, Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. George A. Delatash, Montclair, N.J.; J. M. Casadevall, Whippany, N.J.; and Robert B. Coker, Canton, Ga. Mr. Coker was offered a second helping of seeds and he responded: "I will plant and care for all the seeds I can get my hands on." As a result, Bob Coker may soon be one of the biggest daffodil growers in the country.

This year, daffodil seeds were made available to the American Horticultural Society for further distribution to its members. Following is a note received from Sylvester G. Marsh of the American Horticultural Society: "Many thanks for the three lots of daffodil seed you sent for the Seed Service. This will be the first time we have offered daffodil seed. It will be interesting to note the demand. I expect it will be great. Again our thanks for your participation in this Service."

— W. O. Ticknor

GEORGE W. HEATH

After a lengthy illness, George W. Heath of Gloucester, Va., died on August 10, bringing to a close a lifetime of devotion to daffodils and to the people who are interested in them. He was a pioneer, importing new varieties in order to grow them on and let the American fanciers see what the latest innovations in the field really looked like, without benefit of words or color plates.

His annual displays of cut stems and exhibition plantings were viewed by countless people. His connection with the shows in the Middle Atlantic region was especially close. He was a charter member of the Society, and in furtherance of our purpose, his efforts resulted in the formation and expansion of several daffodil show groups in his part of the country.

He devised a descriptive system of classification of daffodils, expanding the RHS system to include color breakdowns which are now being discussed by RHS and our own Society. He was especially fond of miniatures and always included as many of them as possible in his lists and in his educational displays at shows.

His business is being carried on by his wife and son.

— Franklin D. Seney

FIFTY FIRST FAVORITES

By ELIZABETH T. CAPEN, *Symposium Committee Chairman*

No request on the Symposium ballot brought forth more squirmings and complaints of outrageous inquisition than the question, "If you could have only one variety, what would it be?" In fact, 34 reporters gave up, but enough steadied to find a reply, so that now we can offer you a very special list of daffodils.

We plan to repeat this question next year. So, in the meantime, I am going to share with you my own method of finding my favorite. As with all fanciers, my "favorite" changes from day to day and even several times a day at the peak of the season. Certainly, "minimus" is King in early March, and Frigid is Queen in June.

But now, to find your top favorite of all, observe your actions objectively, and apply a little psychology. Many years ago, I noted that although I had taken thousands of slides of hundreds of varieties of daffodils, for only one had I provided a really professional black backdrop — Binkie. There must have been a reason — even though a subconscious one. More recently, I have observed that the variety I selected for the most strategic location in the whole place is Ave. So, for 17 years, I have had a ready answer for that inevitable question by observing my actions rather than my flowers. Try it.

So far — and in order to bring you this part of the 1968 Symposium results in the mid-winter issue, we had to close this part of our poll in mid-October — reporters have mentioned as their top favorites of all, 84 varieties. Surely, this answers those who want us to settle on just a few — maybe King Alfred and a couple of new ones.

It is interesting to note, that while no ADS gardener reports King Alfred as a favorite, some thoughtful 50-year gardeners did mention Emperor. So, the choices span more than 100 years of new daffodils.

We will report first the distribution of votes by type:

Division 1, 116 votes:

1a, 40
1b, 7
1c, 66
1d, 3

Division 2, 195 votes:

2a, self, 36
2a red cup, 28
2b other than pink, 62
2b pink, 22
2c, 13

Division 3, 22 votes:

3a, none
3b, 14
3c, 8

Division 4, 8 votes:

single bloom, 4
cluster, 4

Division 5, 7 votes

5a, 7
5b, none

Division 6, 27 votes

6a, 25
6b, 2

Division 7, 22 votes

7a, 4
7b, 18

Division 8, 7 votes

Division 9, 4 votes

Division 10, 8 votes

Division 11, 2 votes

This seems to show that although many consider that a daffodil must first of all be yellow, the pet of ADS members is the white trumpet.

Following are the 49 varieties receiving the most votes, plus the 14 tying for 50th place:

2b Festivity	32	1a Unsurpassable	4
1c Cantatrice	27	4 White Marvel	4
2a Galway	20	3b Aircastle	3
2d Daydream	18	2b Bobolink	3
1a Arctic Gold	16	1c Empress of Ireland	3
2a Fortune	14	1c Glenshesk	3
1c Vigil	13	7b Golden Perfection	3
2a Carlton	11	2d Halolight	3
2a Ceylon	11	1a Inca Gold	3
2b Daviot	11	3b Limerick	3
7b Trevithian	10	1a Peerless Gold	3
6a Peeping Tom	9	3b Snow Gem	3
1a Kingscourt	8	1d Spellbinder	3
1c Mount Hood	8	5a Tresamble	3
10 <i>N. jonquilla</i>	8	2d Tudor Minstrel	3
2c Ave	7	2c Woodvale	3
1c Beersheba	7	3c Xit	3
6a Cornet	7	2a Adventure	2
6a February Gold	7	3b Angeline	2
8 Silver Chimes	7	6b Beryl	2
2b Salmon Trout	6	2d Binkie	2
2b Accent	5	3b Blarney	2
2b Carita	5	2a Butter Scotch	2
7b Cheyenne	5	11 Canasta	2
3c Chinese White	5	6a Dove Wings	2
2b Green Island	5	2c Dunlewy	2
9 Actaea	4	1a Emperor	2
2b Audubon	4	4 Golden Ducat	2
1b Effective	4	2b My Love	2
1c Silver Wedding	4	2b Pink Smiles	2
7a Sweetness	4	2a Rustom Pasha	2
5a Thalia	4		

LONDON DAFFODIL SHOW

By MRS. RICHARD H. BELL, *Columbus, Ohio*

From the Midwest Region Newsletter, Oct. 1968

Surely one of the fondest dreams of anyone who loves daffodils is to visit the Royal Horticultural Society's Daffodil Show which is held in London each April. This past spring my husband and I were in London at the time of the show, and we had the good fortune to attend several times. Seeing so large a number of exquisite flowers, all perfectly groomed and presented, was an experience we will never forget.

The Daffodil Show was held April 18 and 19 in the Society's New Hall. And, although the schedule was for daffodils only, there were several other shows going on, presumably each with its own schedule. The majority of the floor was devoted to daffodils, but outstanding, also, were exhibits of bonsai, camellias, azalea, and rhododendron. The problem was finding the stamina to absorb all of it and I, for one, found it necessary to devote my time to the daffodils exclusively.

The schedules were difficult to come by. I had written to the Society before leaving home, and had received a prompt and courteous reply saying a schedule would be awaiting my arrival at our London hotel. Being handed this coveted schedule as we registered was a warm welcome to England, and I read it over several times the week before the show. On our first visit to the hall, however, I soon lost it. I was so overwhelmed by that first sight of thousands and thousands of daffodils, not meadow grown but beautifully groomed and presented, that between this emotion and struggling with a pencil and notebook, a camera, and my new trifocals, the valuable schedule somehow became misplaced. Looking around, I discovered that only a very few people had them and there were none to be had at the show. They were available at the Old Hall across the street and up three flights of stairs, and I did replace mine. But I felt it would not be proper to ask for the extra ones I had hoped to take home to friends.

There were 108 classes; 55 open to professionals, 42 for amateurs only, 10 for novices only, and one decorative class. Then, banked around two walls of the hall, five or six tiers high, were magnificent noncompetitive displays from commercial growers. Each vase of these displays held between five and twelve stems of a single cultivar clearly labeled for the interest of the hundreds of visitors to the show. There was also an excellent educational exhibit showing the pedigree of Romance, Richardson's magnificent pink, which was presented with the actual flowers in most instances.

The class which held the greatest interest for almost everyone was the one for twelve new cultivars raised by the exhibitor, for which the Engleheart Challenge Cup is presented. Mrs. Richardson won this class over several excellent entries, and so the cup will grace Prospect House for the 29th year. Her entry of 12 perfectly matched blooms left me speechless. Through her catalogue I was familiar with the Perseus, Verona, and Rose Royale cultivars presented. They and the others — Hotspur, Matterhorn, Flaming Spring, Golden Aura, and the seedlings whose numbers I did not note were all breathtakingly beautiful and unmatched in their perfection of form, pose, and substance. Mrs. Richardson was present for the entire show and was always surrounded by friends and admirers. We talked with her several

times and will always remember her charming friendliness and dedication to the fine art of developing outstanding daffodils.

The Bowles Challenge Cup is presented to the winner of the most important amateur class — 18 cultivars, representing not fewer than three divisions, three stems of each. Here again, there were several people with the courage and ability to enter this demanding class, Mr. J. S. B. Lea's entry being simply the best of them. I was not able to note all of his named blooms nor any of the seedlings, but those I did note were: Handcross, Viking, Northern Light, Tudor Minstrel, Vulcan, Arbar, Kingscourt, Preamble, and four of his own introductions — Fionn, Borrobol, Canisp, and Tanera. This again, was an overwhelming spectacle — 54 perfect specimens displayed in a single entry, and carefully chosen from familiar and new cultivars. I do not know why neither of these cups was displayed during the show hours. It would have been exciting to see them. But perhaps it is felt that any cup, no matter how beautiful and important, would have difficulty competing with the beauty of these prize-winning flowers!

Stainless, a lovely 3c, exhibited in a class of six, won best of show. There was no special attention called to it, just the usual first prize card. I finally introduced myself to Mr. Matthew Zandbergen who was busily taking notes, and asked his assistance. Naturally, he was easy to recognize and he noted it, charmingly! He couldn't find the best of show either but knew where to go for help, and I had the pleasure of a delightful conversation with the great Dutch bulb grower.

I also talked with Mr. Michael Jefferson-Brown who had a vase of Festivity in his trade display — the only Festivity I saw at the show. He was not too pleased with these blooms of this Grant Mitsch winner, and felt it might have been due to adverse weather conditions or first season bulbs. I wonder how popular it will prove in England if his experience is common, as Tudor Minstrel is much like it there and apparently performs with few problems judging from the many blooms of it I saw in prize-winning entries. Mr. Jefferson-Brown had a magnificent display, second only, for me, to Mrs. Richardson's, and I especially noted his lovely Louise de Coligny. I thought he seemed a poetic young man who could easily have accompanied Wordsworth on his nature discoveries.

As far as observing any particular specimens. I must first say it was almost impossible to see and try to note them all. There were so many people, all busily looking and noting, and there was so much to be seen. Of those I did note, Binkie seemed much more showy than I had ever seen it here, Empress of Ireland was of much finer substance than my own, and Roseworthy was just as described in the Prospect House catalogue — "a rich improved Wild Rose with a longer stem." I enjoy the daintiness and color of Wild Rose and am thrilled that Roseworthy has captured these qualities while adding more substance. Salmon Trout was in many entries and exceptionally variable in color as well as form. Apparently it is not too stable a performer even in England. Hawaii and Gay Challenger will certainly convince everyone that doubles can be exquisite; their detail was flawlessly precise. Daydream and Aircastle made me proud to be an American; both of these Grant Mitsch introductions won firsts, and Daydream in its class also took second and third. I did not cover the smaller divisions too well but did note that Charity May and Sweetness captured all their class prizes. In London the season was still early and there were many

flowers not represented for that reason. I was especially disappointed to miss seeing Kilworth as the English produce it, because it is not only one of my favorite prize-winning cultivars but one I find very desirable for arrangements. Fair Prospect, Mrs. Richardson's sensational new pink not yet on the market, was also absent from this show. Several others did not make it because it was an unbelievably dry season for all England. We had only two or three light showers the 10 days we were there, and everyone was saying they had never known so dry a spring. All through the hall you heard mention of daffodils lying on the ground for lack of rain.

The five or six decorative class entries were all from Dutch competitors and, as I recall, done in a massed form of rather heavy blooms such as the split coronas. I had been looking forward to seeing what the English Ikebana arrangers would do with daffodils as it seems to me they are perfect flowers for the graceful interpretations of the Japanese Schools of flower design. But of course the primary business of any daffodil show is to present prize-winning daffodils, and this the London show did in a most exciting fashion. It will long be one of our cherished memories.

MUSINGS AND MEANDERINGS

By POETICUS

Nineteen years have passed since the classification of daffodils was last revised. Meanwhile, many changes have occurred that challenge the last revision, and it is unfortunate that a new edition of the Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names has been scheduled without revision of the official classification. It means that we will have to bear with the inadequacies of the present system until at least the mid-1970's.

We believe that the Royal Horticultural Society should name a committee to propose modifications of the present classification and that one or more representatives from the American Daffodil Society should be named to such a committee, as some of the weaknesses of the present classification have resulted from advances in daffodil breeding achieved in this country.

Eric Longford recently dwelt on the deficiencies of the classification in the *Journal of The Daffodil Society* (of England). The major remedies he proposed were: 1) to extend the subdivisions a, b, c, and d, now limited to the first three divisions, to Divisions 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8; 2) to abandon the use of exact measurements and let the character of the flower decide in which division it belongs.

Certainly no one will quarrel with a desire to replace such absurdities of definition as "not more than one-third" or "not less than two-thirds." The anomalies produced by trying to apply a yardstick to a reluctant organism result in complaints to be found in the pages of daffodil publications, round-robin letters, and even daffodil catalogs. In his current catalog, Grant Mitsch writes: "We reluctantly list it (Troupial) as a 2b although by appearance it would be a trumpet, and some flowers are of trumpet proportions." Mr. Longford names many varieties whose appearance contradicts their official classification, and we have no doubt that Mrs. Walker, as chairman of our committee on classification, could name others.

Wide breaks in color and form have appeared in recent years in Divisions 4 through 8, and we cannot tolerate much longer the subdivision of the first three divisions on the basis of color whereas Divisions 5, 6, and 7 are segregated and subdivided on the basis of parentage, character, and length of corona. However, the classification is an arbitrary one designed primarily for show schedules, and some consideration will have to be given to the effect of proposed changes on shows. If logic is to be carried to its ultimate conclusion, schedule chairmen will have to exercise judgment in tailoring the new official classification to the realities of their situation. The classification proposed by Mr. Longford would have 35 classes as opposed to our present 23. Some of the new subdivisions, such as some of those for reversed bicolors, would attract no entries, as no such flowers exist. The answer to this might be to lay out the classification on the basis of a full complement of material, just as the table of atomic weights was in our school days, but to withhold for the present final validation of any subdivision until there were actual varieties assigned to it.

Whether Division 4, doubles, should be divided on the basis of color is debatable. Most judges would agree that they would rather have those with individual flowers segregated from those with multiple florets.

The problems are numerous and obvious. As the International Registration Authority for Daffodil Names and the publisher of the Classified List, the Royal Horticultural Society should call a conference or appoint a committee, representative of the entire daffodil-growing world, to consider changes in the existing classification.

* * *

Daffodils and daylilies seem to complement each other in the opinion of many gardeners; possibly because the season of one follows that of the other. Or it may be that the soft colors and modest size of daffodils require the bold colors and large size of the daylily to give the gardener a balanced diet of horticultural vitamins.

As many ADS members are also to be found on the roster of the American Hemerocallis Society, we leafed through the excellent new Daylily Handbook published by the American Horticultural Society with particular interest. As expected, there were many names of those who have the time to be active in two plant societies and the strength to garden throughout a season, the latter doubtless being assisted by the fact that both the daffodil and the daylily are rather undemanding flowers.

As we are content to clean up our tools after the daffodil season and sit out the warm summer days, we were attracted by some of the more fascinating aspects of the daylily rather than by the facts and routines that are common to all flowers. A daffodil is not regarded as edible, except by the daffodil fly, who seems to find the bulb appetizing. So we must admit that the daylily has greater utility after reading a chapter on "Uses of Daylily as Food and in Medicine." Many recipes, unknown to the *Joy of Cooking*, are given: Daylily Sliced Chicken, Daylily Soup, Daylily Sliced Pork, Daylily Salad, and Buddha Disciples' Delight, the latter requiring 10 cups of daylily and said to be a good dish for parties because it can be prepared a day ahead and warmed up just before serving.

Another chapter in the Daylily Handbook is devoted to the characteristics of the flower and plant. We cannot testify as to the number of characteristics

of a daffodil, but we are told that the daylily has 23, with a total of 93 variations, i.e., 16 predominant colors, 4 seasons of bloom, and 3 types of branches, etc. After some rather strenuous mathematics, the author comes up with the frightening conclusion that all the possible combinations of daylily characteristics will not be exhausted until there are 2,321,901,158,400 cultivars. We are distinctly alarmed at the prospect of handling a checklist of such length, but as this is 1968 and new cultivars are being introduced at the rate of only about 700 a year, it will be the year 3,316,999,688 A. D. before the final daylily is bred. We yield to the daylily and are chagrined that the daffodil has no such possibilities.

HERE AND THERE

TIDBITS FROM THE REGIONS AND LOCAL SOCIETIES

SOUTHWEST REGION (Mrs. Royal A. Ferris, Jr., *Regional Vice President*)

The July Newsletter features information about conventions and shows, past and future. Seven members from the Region attended the convention at Portland, a much larger attendance is forecast for next spring at Nashville, and in 1970 Dallas will again be the convention site.

State and local daffodil societies are flourishing. The Pow Wow held by the Indian Nation Daffodil Society in connection with the regional show was well attended. Mrs. Printis E. Ellis, an ADS member in Paris, Texas, reports that a daffodil study club has been organized to spend 1969 studying daffodils. The Arkansas State Daffodil Society will hold its annual meeting on April 2, 1969, in conjunction with the Arkansas State Show.

NEW ENGLAND REGION (George S. Lee, Jr., *Editor*)

Much of the August issue is devoted to the "Annual Review of Catalogs," in which the catalogs of six growers are described and commented on. The comments are directed "more to that man of mystery, the average gardener, than to the connoisseur."

There is also a list of 69 varieties and species recommended by The Daffodil Society (of England), with notes on availability and average prices added.

Two judging schools and an informal tour of gardens are being planned for the spring of 1969.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION (Mrs. Richard N. Darden, Jr., *Regional Vice President*)

In the September Newsletter Mrs. Darden writes of Williamsburg, of Monticello, of ghosts, of public opinion polls, and of names, all with relation to daffodils. Much of this will be reprinted later in The Daffodil Journal for the enjoyment of members outside the Region.

The fall regional meeting at Williamsburg on Oct. 20 attracted a record attendance — more than 100 were present for the luncheon following the program. Some of these were directors from other regions who had attended the Board of Directors meeting the day before.

Dr. Freeman A. Weiss led a program on weed control. The gist of his remarks was that there is a growing number of good weed killers available, but most have not been properly tested for daffodils. Willis Wheeler showed excellent slides of common weeds, and Bill Pannill showed slides to accompany his comments on the convention at Portland and — daffodils.

MIDWEST REGION (Mrs. Goethe Link, *Editor*)

The October Newsletter includes, in addition to a message on regional activities by Mrs. Leon Killigrew, Regional Vice President, articles by Mrs. Richard Bell, Mrs. Neil Macneale, and Mrs. Verne Trueblood. The one on the London Show is being reprinted in this issue of *The Daffodil Journal*.

CENTRAL REGION (Mrs. L. F. Murphy, *Regional Vice President*)

Among the ADS members in the Central Region are not only the current president and secretary of ADS, but the current presidents of the American Iris Society (Hubert A. Fischer) and the American Hemerocallis Society (George T. Pettus). Letters from both are included in this Newsletter, showing their continuing interest in daffodils. Another interesting letter was from a family of new ADS members in eastern Illinois, with comments on some of their newer varieties.

At the July meeting of the Southern Illinois Daffodil Society, a surplus bulb sale was held to help finance an Illinois State Daffodil Show to be held in Mt. Vernon, Ill., next April.

WHAT IS A DAFFODIL?

From the Middle Atlantic Region News Letter.

Do certain daffodils recall memories of people or places to you? What is your personal reaction to them?

Elizabeth Barrett Browning could count the ways she loved Robert, but who can count the ways daffodils relate to people?

To a Garden Club, it's an arrangement.

To a landscaper, it's a patch of color.

To a poet, it rhymes with "vales and hills."

To a farmer, it's a weed.

To an Irish cab driver in Washington, it's a reminder "of the old sod."

To a Southerner, it's a jonquil.

To a student of the Bible, it's the Rose of Sharon.

To a student of botany, it's the life cycle of a bulb.

To a student of Greek mythology, it's Narcissus, the youth who pined away for his sweetheart.

To a student of Latin, the plural of narcissus is narcissi.

To a student of English, the plural is narcissus.

To the blind, its fragrance is the sight of spring.

To the deaf, it's the voice of spring.

To the hybridizer, it's seven years from pollination to flower.

To the horticulturist, it's the perfect flower, yet to be created.

To me, it's the other half of the loaf. Mohammed said, "If thou hast a loaf of bread, sell half and buy the flowers of the narcissus; for bread nourisheth the body, but narcissus the soul."

— Betty D. Darden



Towhee, 2b, bred by Mrs. Goethe Link and registered in 1958. (Mrs. Ernst H. Krelage x Fortune)

U. S. REGISTRATIONS IN 1968

Reported by MRS. KENNETH B. ANDERSON, Registration Chairman

American registrants of new daffodils and their registrations in 1968 are: Brink, Venice, Nashville, Ill.: Illini, Mowequa, New Vista, Rose of Nashville, Scented April, Skeena, Tamaroa, Twinklepink, White Lance.

Evans, Murray, Corbett, Ore.: Celilo, Foxfire, Janis Babson, Oneonta.

Fowlds, Matthew, by Grant E. Mitsch, Canby, Ore.: Boforla, Nuthatch, Veery.

Mitsch, Grant E., Canby, Ore.: Amberjack, Chat, Chiloquin, Eland, Euphony, Fancy Frills, Frostkist, Green Quest, Just So, Lilac Delight, Milestone, Mount Vernon, Olathe, Perky, Rich Reward, Stratosphere, Troupial, Whitecaps.

Phillips, Charles R., Frederick, Md.: Charlie's Aunt, Ruth Haller, Toots.

Watrous, Mrs. George D., Jr., Washington, D. C.: Kibitzer.

Registrations

Amberjack (Mitsch) 2a; late midseason; 18"; P. 4", soft lemon yellow turning to rich buff; C. 2½", soft lemon yellow becoming buff bronze. It

- appears unique in color, particularly when picked and taken indoors. YO2/4
- Boforla (Fowlds) 7b; midseason; 19"; P. 2¼", ivory white; C. ¾", lemon yellow, lighter edge; flower of good form and substance. ((Bodilly x Fortune) x *N. jonquilla*)
- Celilo (Evans) 1c; early; 18"; P. 4½", white; C. 1⅝", white; resembles Cantatrice, but taller, smoother, more weather resistant. (Petsamo x Beersheba)
- Charlie's Aunt (Phillips) 2a; early; 22"; P. 3¼", very dark yellow with trace of red pigment; C. ⅜", red; resembles Air Marshall but perianth darker with reddish cast. (Red Goblet x Forest Fire) 39B/44 52
- Chat (Mitsch) 7b; midseason; 19"; P. 3", soft lemon; C. 1", soft lemon fading to white; resembles Verdin but larger; usually one or two florets to a stem; rapid increaser and floriferous.
- Chiloquin (Mitsch) 1d; late midseason; 17"; P. 3½", clear lemon gold; C. 1¼", lemon gold fading to white; resembles Limeade, but more trumpet in character, later, smaller, and more precise in form. YO2/1
- Eland (Mitsch) 7b; late; 22"; P. 3", white; C. ¾", pale lemon, fading to white. A nearly pure white jonquil with form similar to Aircastle. (Aircastle x *N. jonquilla*) Z2/14
- Euphony (Mitsch) 2a; late midseason; 17"; P. 4", soft creamy lemon; C. 1⅜", soft creamy lemon. Leonaine open pollinated, possibly from Daydream. AS1/2
- Fancy Frills (Mitsch) 2b; midseason; 18"; P. 4", white; C. 3", lemon with edges of frills becoming pink; intensely ruffled and scalloped corona. (Mabel Taylor x Caro Nome) R49/10
- Foxfire (Evans) 2b; midseason; 16"; P. 3¾", white; C. 1¼", white with green throat, coral salmon rim; resembles Redstart, but whiter perianth, wider band on cup. (Limerick x (Shirley Neale x Chinese White))
- Frostkist (Mitsch) 6a; early midseason; 15"; P. 4", white; C. 1½", very pale lemon fading to white; rather like Charity May, but larger and white. Charity May o.p. WO1/1
- Green Quest (Mitsch) 3c; late midseason; 21"; P. 3½", white; C. 1", cream with green eye; resembles Foggy Dew, but with smaller cup. (Chinese White x Autowin) R12/3
- Illini (Brink) 2b; early midseason; 17"; P. 4¾", white; C. 1", bright orange yellow. Resembles Tudor Minstrel, but earlier, with flatter perianth and more frilled and open corona. Polindra o.p. 57-2
- Janis Babson (Evans) 2b; midseason; 16"; P. 4", white; C. 1¼", white with pink rim; resembles Audubon, but with whiter cup, more ruffled rim; near poeticus in type. (Pink Lace x Interim)
- Just So (Mitsch) 2b; late midseason; P. 3⅞", white; C. 1⅞", clear salmon pink; much like Green Island in form. (Green Island x Accent) Z20/2
- Kibitzer (Watrous) 6a; very early; 4" to 7"; P. 1¼", canary yellow (9b, RHS); C. 1", canary yellow (9a); resembles Mite but heavier and not so slender. (*N. minor conspicuus* x *N. cyclamineus*.)
- Lilac Delight (Mitsch) 2b; midseason; 21"; P. 4½", white; C. 2½", salmon pink with decided lavender cast; resembles Carita, with more flattened cup and lavender coloring. (Precedent x Carita) R34/10

- Milestone (Mitsch) 2d; late midseason; 15"; P. 3½", soft pale lemon; C. 1½", salmon apricot; a unique new color combination. Leonaine o.p. AS11/3
- Mount Vernon (Mitsch) 2b; midseason; 18" P. 4½", white; C. 1¾", salmon pink; resembles Caro Nome, but with longer corona and deeper in color. ((Shirley Wyness x Mabel Taylor) x Caro Nome) V58/1
- Mowequa (Brink) 1b; early midseason; 18" P. 4", white; C. 1¾", clear bright yellow; resembles Festivity, with longer trumpet.
- New Vista (Brink) 2d; early midseason 16"; P. 3¾", sulphur yellow with reddish cast; C. 1¼", opens rose pink with deeper frill; reverses to white except for a light pink frill. Resembles Frilled Beauty somewhat. (Content x Frilled Beauty) 59-2
- Nuthatch (Fowlds) 6a; early midseason; 11"; P. 2¼", medium yellow; C. 5⁄8", slightly deeper yellow; a small cyclamineus with less reflexing than most. (Fortune's Sun x *N. cyclamineus*) F168/1
- Olathe (Mitsch) 3b; early midseason or midseason; 17"; P. 4", ivory white; C. 1⅜", pale lemon, edged orange red, green eye. Resembles Moina with larger flowers, more substance, wider rim on corona. (Tryst x Moina) R84/1
- Oneonta (Evans) 2a; late; 16"; P. 4", greenish yellow; C. 1⅝", greenish yellow; resembles Kilfinnan but with larger cup, stiffer perianth, different shade of yellow; blooms somewhat later than others of this type.
- Perky (Mitsch) 6a; early midseason; 15"; P. 3½", white; C. 1¼", pale lemon, fading to near-white; resembles Frostkist, but smaller and with more substance. (Mitylene x *N. cyclamineus*) V28/11
- Rich Reward (Mitsch) 1d; early midseason; 20"; P. 4", deep lemon gold; C. 1⅝", deep lemon fading to near-white; great concentration of color but very luminous. (Lunar Sea x Bethany) W11/1
- Rose of Nashville (Brink) 2b; late midseason; 16"; P. 4", white; C. 1¼", deep wild-rose pink; resembles Wild Rose but larger, taller, deeper pink which does not fade. Wild Rose o.p.
- Ruth Haller (Phillips) 5b; midseason; 17"; P. 3", pale yellow; C. 1⅙", pale lemon yellow. Resembles Lemon Drops, but with shorter cup, lighter color, better perianth. (*N. triandrus* var. *albus* x Rosabella) 53/72 A52
- Scented April (Brink) 1b; midseason; 16"; P. 3½", white; C. 1½", buff toned yellow; resembles Bread and Cheese, but taller stem, whiter perianth. Quite fragrant. (Chatsworth x Sierra Gold) 58-1
- Skeena (Brink) 2b; early midseason; 16"; P. 3½", white; C. 1", slightly buff toned yellow; resembles Greeting, but longer, more flared corona, wider perianth segments, flatter perianth. (Tunis x Mabel Taylor)
- Stratosphere (Mitsch) 7b; late midseason; 25"; P. 2⅝", clean golden yellow; C. ¾", golden yellow deepening to pale orange as it ages; resembles Bunting, but much taller and paler. (Narvik x *N. jonquilla*) V30/10
- Tamaroa (Brink) 9; late; 14"; P. 2¼", white; C. ⅛", green with deep red edge, turning paler green. (Shanach x Dulcimer)
- Toots (Phillips) 2a; early; 20"; P. 3⅜", orange; C. 1⅜", red; resembles Jezebel, but with reddish perianth, not so reflexed. (Royal Ransom x Erie) 76/68b B53
- Troupial (Mitsch) 2b; late midseason; 19"; P. 4½", white; C. 1¾", deep salmon rose, becoming lighter near the base. ((Radiation x Interim) x Rima) V109/1

Twinklepink (Brink) 5a; late; 9"; P. 2¾", white; C. ⅞", strong salmon pink. Perianth much reflexed. (Pink Fancy x Thalia) 53-2

Veery (Fowlds) 7b; late midseason; 19"; P. 3", clear deep yellow; C. 1¾", clear deep yellow. Resembles Trevithian, with more flaring and fluted cup and deeper color. ((Bodilly x Fortune) x *N. jonquilla*) F188/3

Whitecaps (Mitsch) 6a; early midseason; 15"; P. 2½", white; C. ¾", lemon yellow; resembles Dove Wings, but smaller flower, broader segments, more strongly reflexed, and more substance. (Mitylene x *N. cyclamineus*) T35/10

White Lance (Brink) 6a; early; 14", P. 3½", bone white; C. 1¼", cream with touch of pink on rim; resembles Jenny, but larger, earlier, taller, not as reflexed. (High Sierra x Peeping Tom) 59-2

FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

By DR. GLENN DOOLEY, *Bowling Green, Ky.*

It is always interesting to note how well certain varieties perform in certain areas. G. Earl Wood of Flora, Ill., stated that Mulatto, Penvose, Camberwell King, Bithynia, Narvik, Moonmist, and Daydream gave him enjoyment last spring. Kilworth came along well but did not last as long as usual. Bonneville was just starting to open when someone took every bloom. Festivity and Broughshane did well and Binkie was a mass of blooms. The pink varieties, however, were not as good as they were last year.

Community projects are always delightful to report. Ruth Cunningham of Salem, Ohio, wrote that "The Carroll County Beautification Committee has been awarded a \$500 Grant from the Sears Foundation for a proposed Community Beautification Project. The funds are to be used to transform the country into Ohio's 'Daffodil County'. This project will include the planting of many bushels of daffodil bulbs in front of homes, along private drives and fences, and at roadsides and parks." She added that many varieties will be used in this planting.

Jack Romine told of the enthusiasm demonstrated at the first show of the Northern California Daffodil Society. There were more than 1,200 blooms. All available containers were used, and several exhibitors were unable to enter all of their daffodils. He also wrote about his success in growing daffodils in cans of Tillo mixture. The results exceeded his expectations. Six bulbs planted in a can gave marvelous blooms, and the varieties bloomed as much as a week earlier than those planted in the garden.

The several Robins contained considerable information on the convention last spring. Wells Knierim reported that visits to the plantings of Murray Evans and Grant Mitsch were rewarding. Both growers have scores of promising pink seedlings, and both have some distinct color breaks in buff colors that are difficult to describe. Wells also gave a résumé of how his daffodils bloomed. His garden was subjected to a wild assortment of weather, but his late varieties escaped the bad weather. Ariel, Pinza, Circlet, Mona Lisa, Tuesday's Child, Hazelwood, Waxwing, Old Satin, Glamorous, Grace Note, Dainty Miss, and Impala bloomed well.

Our President, Dr. Tom Throckmorton, was successful in extending his daffodil season. He prepared 50 different pots of daffodils for early bloom indoors. Two-thirds of the bulbs were homegrown and the remaining were purchased. He discovered that the homegrown bulbs bloomed approximately three weeks earlier than the purchased ones. Gossamer was in good bloom several weeks before purchased bulbs of Peeping Tom. Dr. Throckmorton precooled his bulbs in an icebox in his basement and enjoyed blooms earlier in the year. He plans to continue this winter hobby to help pass the long Iowa winters.

The Robins have discussed late blooms as well as early blooms. Lucy Christian of Barboursville, Va., wrote that her season started in early March and her last bloom came on May 11.

John Larus of West Hartford, Conn., reported that stems of a single *N. jonquilla* were in bloom on the first day of June. He praised a Cushendall seedling of Murray Evans that bloomed in late May. It closely resembles its known parent, but it is a trifle smaller and has a little more green in the cup. Its blooms never blast.

Pierce Timmis of West Wardsboro, Vt., stated that Trevithian, Tittle-Tattle, Frigid, Foggy Dew, and Silver Charm gave lovely late bloom. Fortune had a nice strong color, Blarney had large blooms and good stems, and Daisy Schäffer was the best performer in his entire planting. Frigid and Foggy Dew produced their best blooms in years.

Rosaline Dillard of Gurdon, Ark., gave some additional information on *Canaliculatus*. Her regular three clumps failed to bloom but a single stray bulb growing out in the onion patch produced an excellent bloom. She also grows lovely miniatures.

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RHS Daffodil and Tulip Year Book (<i>new copies</i>):	
1962, 1965, 1966	2.50 ea.
1967, 1968	3.50 ea.
1969	4.25
RHS Daffodil and Tulip Year Book (<i>used copies, as available</i>):	
1946 through 1949	3.00 ea.
1950 through 1959	2.50 ea.
1960 through 1967	2.00 ea.

The Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names is out of print and a new edition is in preparation.

Make checks payable to American Daffodil Society, Inc. Prices include postage. Correspondence is invited concerning out-of-print publications on daffodils. Copies of these are sometimes available or names will be placed on want list.

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, Inc.

89 Chichester Road

New Canaan, Conn. 06840

**AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.
BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31, 1967**

Assets

Cash in bank — Fairfield County Trust Co.		\$ 3,088.70
Cash in savings — Community Federal Savings and Loan Association of St. Louis ..		1,827.41
5¼% Savings Certificates in Community Savings & Loan Association		9,000.00
Inventory of Publications:		
Royal Horticultural Society Year Books	\$246.00	
1965 RHS Classified Lists	35.84	
AHS Daffodil Handbooks	416.00	
Other Books	15.40	713.24
Inventory of ADS Medals:		
Medal Dies	104.00	
Gold and Silver Medals	242.25	346.25
Inventory of Color Slides		130.00
Total Assets		\$15,105.60

Liabilities and Net Worth

Dues paid in advance (in whole or in part)	\$ 4,649.80
Life Memberships (40)	4,000.00
Net Worth	6,455.80
Total Liabilities and Net Worth	\$15,105.60

INCOME AND EXPENSES, YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1967

INCOME

Dues Paid in 1967	\$ 9,045.55
Sale of Publications	
RHS Year Books	\$553.50
Classified Lists	215.10
Daffodil Handbooks	254.92
ADS publications	64.85
Out-of-print books	190.00
Miscellaneous	31.00
Advertising In Journal	410.00
Registration Fees	5.55
Judges' certificates fees	26.00
Slide rentals	80.00
Interest on savings	513.46
Miscellaneous	114.72
Net Income	\$11,504.65

EXPENSES

Daffodil Journal — Printing, envelopes and mailing	\$ 4,271.33
Office Expenses	
Printing and supplies	\$ 456.97
Postage	307.99
Computer work	140.85
Addresser rental and plates	463.61
Miscellaneous	169.30
Executive Director	1,300.00
Regional Vice Presidents	370.75
Secretary	74.27
Committees	183.38
Publications purchased	543.48
Out-of-print books	132.24
Audit fees	150.00
Dues to American Horticultural Society	25.00
Net Expenses	\$ 8,589.17

AUDIT STATEMENT

The above balance sheet and statement of income and expenses for the Year 1967 were prepared using the cash receipts and disbursements records maintained by the Executive Director. The cash balances shown on the balance sheet were verified with the bank statements of the Fairfield County Trust Co. (Conn.) and with the savings pass book and savings certificates of the Community Federal Savings and Loan Association of St. Louis. The inventory of publications is shown at cost except that no value is shown for surplus ADS publications. Dues received in the current year covering periods beyond the end of the year are prorated, and the amounts covering such future periods are shown as liabilities. All life-member payments are so shown.

The receipts for dues and other income were verified with the deposit slips and bank statements, and the disbursements were verified with the cancelled checks signed by the Treasurer and the Executive Director.

Based on this review, it is my opinion that the above balance sheet and income statement present an accurate report of the financial condition of the Society and that the records are being maintained in a sound and orderly manner.

Respectfully submitted,
Wells Knierim

September 27, 1968

Vol 5, No. 3
March 1969

The

DAFFODIL JOURNAL



Quarterly Publication of

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.

The DAFFODIL JOURNAL

Quarterly Publication of the American Daffodil Society, Inc.

Volume 5

Number 3

MARCH, 1969

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For the complete current roster of Officers, Directors and chairmen of committees see the JOURNAL for June, 1968, p. 140-141.

Executive Director — GEORGE S. LEE, Jr.

89 Chichester Road, New Canaan, Conn. 06840 (Tel. 203-966-1740)

All correspondence regarding memberships, change of address, receipt of publications, supplies, ADS records and other business matters should be addressed to the Executive Director.

THE DAFFODIL JOURNAL is published quarterly (March, June, September and December) by the American Daffodil Society, Inc., 89 Chichester Road, New Canaan, Conn. 06840. Second class postage paid at New Canaan, Conn. Subscription price (including membership) is \$5.00 per year, \$12.50 for three years. Single copies of current or back numbers are \$1.00 to members, \$1.50 to non-members.

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Articles and photographs (glossy finish) on daffodil culture and related subjects are invited from members of the Society. Manuscripts should be typewritten double-spaced, and all material should be addressed to the Editor.

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE IS APR. 15, 1969.

SCHEDULE OF MEMBERSHIP DUES IN THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

Individual Annual \$5 a year or \$12.50 for three years
Family Annual \$7.50 per year for husband and wife,
or \$18.75 for three years, with one copy of the JOURNAL.
Individual Sustaining Member \$7.50 per year.
Individual Contributing Member \$10 or more per year.

Commercial Memberships are three times the foregoing amounts.

PICTURED ON THE COVER

is Cantatrice, No. 1 favorite in the 1968 American Daffodil Symposium. Cantatrice, 1c, was bred by Guy L. Wilson, registered in 1936, and has won the top British and Dutch awards. The drawing is by Clara Stewart Keith.

The Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society extends a cordial invitation to each member of the ADS to attend the annual convention in Nashville, Tennessee April 2, 3, and 4.

Convention headquarters will be the new Sheraton Motor Inn. Judging School I will be held in Nashville on Saturday, April 5. The convention Daffodil Show will be held on Wednesday, April 2, at Cheekwood, the Tennessee Botanical Gardens and Fine Arts Center.

Tours of gardens containing some of the most extensive daffodil displays in America and several interesting lectures have been planned.

Mrs. Harold E. Stanford — President MTDS

Mrs. Joe H. Talbot, III — Show Chairman

Mrs. Robert E. Cartwright — Convention Chairman

LOOKING BACKWARD — AND FORWARD

By GRANT E. MITSCH, Canby Oregon

The title presupposes that this must be somewhat of an autobiography with at least a fragment of prophecy. The former may edify but little and the latter could be definitely misleading! The role of the hybridizer is to exercise reasoning, intuition, and imagination if he is to be successful, and particularly so when dealing with such heterozygous material as the modern garden daffodils afford. When species are used as both parents, a more scientific approach may be made, and results may be more accurately anticipated; but inasmuch as many of the species are difficult to grow, one may easily travel a dead end street unless he is endowed with a knowledge of genetics, which the writer of this screed lacks.

In the few decades that have elapsed since I have been associated with the daffodil, real transformations have occurred, and this is noteworthy in view of the long period which must elapse between generations, and the relatively small number of breeders who have been growing seedlings on an extensive scale. I think other flowers which take less than half the time from seed to flowering stage show little more change.

In retrospect, I cannot remember when I was not interested in flowers, although a fascination for birds and their study took precedence in my youth. An ambition to be an ornithologist precluded taking a greater interest in horticulture at that time, but even in those days

gardening was not entirely neglected. Names of daffodils introduced recently bear witness to this earlier obsession.

My first recollection of daffodils dates back to my early teens or before, when my maternal grandmother, whose English forebears gave her an innate love for gardening, told me something about her daffodils. Apparently none were in bloom at any time I visited her garden, but she evidently had several varieties, for she tried to distinguish among them by the shapes of their "cups and saucers." East central Kansas was not ideally suited to daffodils, and I do not remember seeing them growing elsewhere in our rural community.

Coming to Oregon in 1925, I was first exposed to these flowers, but it was evidently an "underexposure." Golden Spur, or something quite similar, grew commonly in our yard and virtually all other gardens. Van Sion was a familiar sight, and several small whites, not identified, campernelles, and doubles were seen frequently.

In 1927 the gladiolus became our first commercial venture. Dahlias, bearded irises, dephiniums, lilies, tulips and various other bulbous plants at one time or another occupied some of our time and interest and none escaped our efforts at attempting their improvement. About 1931 a friend took me to a garden where King Alfred, van Waveren's Giant, Emperor, and a few other large yellow trumpets were growing. My eyes were opened and I knew I must have some newer and better daffodils. Acquaintance with a florist and bulb grower, Clifford Walker, of Albany, Oregon, provided a means of getting some of the varieties I had just seen, along with others such as Tresserve, Bernardino, Nanny Nunn, Whitewell, Queen of the North, and several more. A Dutch catalog coming into my hands offered the incomparable pink daffodil, Mrs. R. O. Backhouse at \$50.00 per bulb.

Membership in the Royal Horticultural Society provided the information that they were again publishing Daffodil Year Books, which had been discontinued during World War I. Securing one of these opened up a new world, and catalogs from Guy L. Wilson, J. L. Richardson, and Barr & Sons were soon forthcoming. A considerable number of Daffodil books were listed in Barr's catalog, and these together with all the pre-war issues of the Year Book were obtained. A few bulbs were bought from Guy Wilson, and this great and genial man wrote interesting and informative letters. The die was cast.

Living first at Brownsville, and then in Lebanon, Oregon, our livelihood came from glads, but during this time, after becoming aware of and obtaining some daffodil bulbs, much of our hybridizing efforts were directed to them. Since locating at Canby, nearly all our attention has been given to daffodils, which also were our support.

Over the years it has been our privilege to entertain a goodly number of people well known in the daffodil world, including Mr. & Mrs. Kenyon L. Reynolds, (he is now Father Bede of Mission City, B.C.), Mr. W. O. Backhouse, who paid us a visit from Argentina before returning to his old home in England, Dr. Campbell Duncan of Tasmania, Dr. & Mrs. Sidney B. Mitchell, and Mr. & Mrs. Frank Reinelt, best known for his begonias and delphiniums. Sometimes we are prone to neglect those nearer home, but our association with Murray Evans, Matthew Fowlds, Jan de Graaff, Mr. & Mrs. A. N. Kanouse, Mr. & Mrs. Miles Hatch, and others have added interest to our work. And the members of the American Daffodil Society, many of whom we were privileged to have here during the 1968 convention, if not in prior years, as well as those we have met at other conventions, have contributed to making this a worthwhile vocation.

Mentioned before were some of the first daffodils we grew, and our first efforts at hybridizing were made in 1934. Not until two years later, when we had newer things with which to work, including Fortune, Killigrew, John Evelyn, Beersheba, Nevis, and others, did we start intensive work to improve daffodils as we knew them.

There were a number of well known American daffodil breeders working at the time of my first efforts in this field. Edwin C. Powell issued an annual catalog with listings of new introductions. Two or three of his cultivars are still being grown, of which the most distinctive is Hiawassee, a Paper White derivative. Dr. S. S. Berry of Redlands, California, did considerable breeding. I had some correspondence with him, but apparently none of his clones were ready for marketing at that period, and it seems his work was lost to the daffodil world. Dr. Sidney B. Mitchell grew seedlings for some years, and partly through his efforts Frank Reinelt became interested. Mr. Reinelt grew great quantities of seedlings and raised some very nice flowers, a few of which were named but none ever marketed. During the flowering seasons I was the recipient of many letters written in longhand in his uniquely neat style, telling of what looked promising amongst the newly flowered seedlings. He made annual trips to Oregon to appraise what was being done here and was most generous with bulbs and advice. Due to difficulties encountered in keeping stocks, he gave up daffodils, but has never entirely lost interest in them although now his efforts are devoted largely to cacti.

Jan de Graaff, operating as Oregon Bulb Farms, and his foreman, Earl Hornbeck, were perhaps the largest growers of daffodil seedlings in those days, and a good many varieties were introduced, with special emphasis on pinks. One of the last and most spectacular of these was Carita. Had it the vigor of Mabel Taylor it would doubtless be one of the

most popular commercial varieties available. Charles Bailey of Portland was still another fancier who did hybridizing, but his early death prevented his attainment of greater success. Although Allen Davis never tried his hand at improving daffodils, he was a real enthusiast and his kindly assistance wherever he could be of aid will always be remembered. Miniatures were always his favorites, not only in daffodils, but in other spring flowering bulbous plants. While Matthew Fowlds and Murray Evans did not get into the act until after my initiation, their help and friendship will always be treasured. Mr. Fowlds has given us several miniatures unique in their fields, and has others, some of which may one day be classed as intermediates, that will add to his laurels. Murray has some marvelous flowers coming on, and may well be America's top breeder one day. There are many others whose names might be mentioned, and of those, some of whose seedlings I have seen, mention should be made of Charles Culpepper, A. N. Kanouse, and Roberta Watrous. And now I will go back to comments on my own efforts.

Showing little originality, my first efforts were directed at least in part toward getting better whites and red cups, but flowering a few years' seedlings in these groups showed that mine were hopelessly outclassed by those coming from Guy Wilson and J. L. Richardson. Some good garden flowers resulted from other lines, and while some efforts were still directed as originally, major emphasis was soon channeled in other directions. Our collection of named daffodils continued to grow with the addition of new things from Wilson, Richardson, and de Graaff, along with importations from "down under," mainly from H. A. Brown, West and Fell, and Alister Clark of Australia, and George Lewis of New Zealand.

The very early flowering Malvern Gold from Mr. Brown was a good early cut flower, and crossed with Trenoon it gave us Cibola, a deep golden yellow 2a opening at the start of the season. Cibola, in turn, has become the parent of some of the earliest flowering cyclamineus hybrids, none of which have as yet been named.

Doubtless the Australian breeders were the first to lay great stress on the development of pink-cupped daffodils. About 1941 or 1942 Alister Clark sent me a collection of his seedlings, most of which did not flower for two or three years. In this lot was Mabel Taylor, which was a revelation to those who saw it for the first time. Its brilliance in color quite overshadowed what had previously been seen, and everyone wanted a bulb immediately. Perhaps that was an especially good year for pink coloring, as in later seasons it appeared paler, or possibly the color seemed so intense only in comparison with other pinks grown then. In any case, all who saw it were impressed, and its pollen was used very

extensively. In addition to color, it was vigorous in habit and made hard smooth bulbs that increased very rapidly. Most of these qualities were passed on to its progeny along with a degree of roughness in form. Interim became available shortly thereafter and a combination of these two seemed logical. From this cross, repeated several years, came great numbers of pinks, of which Rose Ribbon, Foray, Cloud Cap, and Holiday Fashion were introduced. The succeeding generation produced greater improvements.

About the same time, when difficulties were encountered in Great Britain due to the war, Guy Wilson sent over a number of seedling clones for trial, the better ones to be sold or introduced as new cultivars. Several were eventually marketed, of which one, Shadeen, from Evening x Vestal Virgin, appeared to have possibilities for breeding pinks. Its pollen was used on Tunis, but out of a large lot of resulting seedlings only one showed good coloring, and it was severely lacking in vigor and substance. It was lined out with our selected clones and for the next two or three years it increased in substance but refused to make offsets. Finally it started producing and was eventually introduced as Interlude. It would have been a sad misfortune had it been discarded, for its pollen on Interim gave Accent, which was a big improvement in color, form, poise, substance, and vigor, and has in turn given the best pink seedlings yet seen here. It does not have the very rounded perianth so much sought after by showmen, but among its progeny are numbers of such flowers.

Also during World War II, Green Island was obtained, and one of the earlier combinations involved Glenshane. From this union came Caro Nome, which is a beautiful flower in itself, and has proven a potent influence in breeding. Some regard it as the best we have introduced. Listed as a 3b, its crown has seemed to grow proportionately larger in recent years, and doubtless most of its blooms now would be classified as 2b. Green Island crossed with Mabel Taylor gave Precedent, which has many of the good qualities of its seed parent and grows much more upright than does Green Island. It is less pink than many of the others noted, but it is one of our favorites, and along with Accent and Caro Nome forms a trio of excellent parents. Unlike many varieties, it is a heavy seeder, usually giving 40 to 60 seeds to each pod. There are some thousands of seedlings from Precedent yet to flower in our trial beds.

It was mentioned earlier that our first crosses were made in 1934. No years have been missed since then, but for several seasons, prior to obtaining sizable stocks with which to work, relatively few crosses were made, and in many instances only a few seeds were obtained. No

account was made of the crosses which failed to give seed, and no record was made of the number of seeds harvested until recently, but in the 35 years which have elapsed, seed from more than 3500 crosses have been sown, indicating an average of about 100 crosses per year. Each lot has consisted of from one seed (in a very few instances) up to 6000 seeds from one cross. Most years there are a few lots which do not germinate, and when the two-year seedlings are lifted the number of bulbs is estimated to average about half the number of seeds planted.

Some seasons about half our total crop of seed is from pink crosses. The last two or three years give evidence that progress is being made, and we are led to believe that if we ever obtain a good red and white daffodil it will come through this line of breeding. Two or three that have flowered already are much closer to our ideal in this class than anything we have obtained in more conventional approaches.

When we first obtained Binkie it was viewed with aversion by some of our visitors. We liked it from the start, however, and having already repeated the cross that gave Guy Wilson his Spellbinder, Moonstruck, Frontier, and others in the trumpet class, we proceeded to use pollen from one of our King of the North x Content seedlings (alas! we do not know which one) on Binkie. We were quite astounded at the results. I believe that fully 25% of the bulbs from this lot were taken out and grown as clones, and ten were eventually named. Our favorite has been Daydream and we have been pleased with its acceptance here and abroad. Unfortunately it is subject to basal troubles, in common with most of its class. Fortunately it increases rapidly. It is giving excellent seedlings and we trust that among them may be some that are resistant to rot. As the pollen parent of Daydream is unknown in that it was an unnumbered seedling from King of the North x Content, so is the parentage of Chiloquin obscure, the seed having been in a mixed lot collected from lemons and reverse bicolors. Smaller flowered and later blooming than most in its class, it is of most perfect form, tailored to precision, and of lovely soft coloring. At its best, Rich Reward is breathtaking, but I think will not be as consistent as Chiloquin.

For some years after Daydream, Bethany, and their sibs bloomed, relatively little was done with these as it was feared that line breeding might tend to give less vigorous progeny. It was then decided to try incorporating the stamina of some of the red cups into the strain. Nothing much was anticipated in the first generation but it was hoped that segregations in the next generation would prove of merit. Daydream crossed on Playboy did not give any real reverse bicolors but produced some of the most beautiful flowers we have grown in soft lemons with lemon crowns surrounded with white halos and lemons with soft buff



C 52/1 (Quick Step x *N. triandrus albus*)

crowns with perfect form and balance. The F_2 seedlings have not yet flowered.

Pursuing another line, Binkie x *N. jonquilla* gave our first strongly contrasted reversed jonquil hybrids. Daydream x *N. jonquilla* apparently will be just as fruitful but with larger cupped flowers.

Perhaps every one who has followed our annual notes is familiar with Quick Step, which was a chance seedling of Wild Rose x *N. jonquilla*. Being very fertile, in contrast to most jonquil hybrids, it was used extensively, with most interesting results. On one of the first tries pollen of Honey Bells was used, but the resulting flowers show little or no evidence of any triandrus influence. Pollen of *N. triandrus albus* gave an amazing group of plants with triandrus characteristics very much in evidence, several flowering at three years of age, and some with seven to nine blooms on a stem at four years. Most daffodil seedlings do not flower until their fifth year, but some bulbs of this cross had eight or ten stems, with up to eight blooms on the larger stems at this age. We can not be sure what deficiencies they have until we see them a little longer, but certainly insufficient flowers will not be one! Daydream was also

used on Quick Step with surprising results. There were flowers of intense glowing lemon gold with pure white cups, some with rich buff crowns, some with cups as smoothly edged as *N. jonquilla*, and others with heavy ruffles and frills. The varied sizes, forms, and colors made selecting the best difficult. As flowering so far has been from small bulbs, we may find considerable change in character as blooms develop from full sized bulbs.

Obtaining a few jonquil and triandrus hybrids that are reasonably fertile should open fields quite unexplored at present. There will doubtless be many daffodils developed that will carry characteristics of several species until present classification schedules will be inadequate. Moreover, there will be so many intermediate sizes and forms as to cause show committees headaches. There may be both red cupped and pink cupped jonquil and triandrus hybrids with both yellow and white perianths.

Even now there are cyclamineus hybrids appearing with red and pink trumpets. We have not seen the best developed by other hybridizers, but cultivars such as Jetfire indicate what is in the offing. This very early one has an orange trumpet that intensifies in color as it develops, and the perianth, which is as smooth as that of Willet or Charity May, is well reflexed and of rich deep clear yellow, with a touch of green where it joins the vivid crown. Some charming whites and bicolors have appeared, and yellows ranging from pale lemons to deep golds with better substance and form are due for marketing in the future. Mr. Fowlds has come up with some most charming flowers whose seed parent is Green Island. What a wonderful *variety*! It still is not a *cultivar* to me, but perhaps I will learn eventually!

Surely the future will offer us white trumpets and reverse bicolors with better constitutions. And the latter should come with trumpets or crowns that are white on first opening so that we can enjoy their ultimate loveliness without waiting until the flower is aging. Pinks that open that color and retain it: moreover, that will be pink under a much wider range of climatic conditions should appear. Yellow trumpets with the quality of some of the best now available, but with long, strong stems and the ability to come consistently good every year should be possible. New colors, including perianths with more red than those now obtainable and crowns or trumpets with more lilac, less evanescent, should come. Doubtless successors to Brer Fox should appear with blooms that not only measure as trumpets but look like them. Who knows? A white perianth with red trumpet distinctive enough to warrant being so classed may be developed! Blues? No, I think not, much as we might like one of sky blue!



Grant Mitsch and daffodils

In reminiscing a bit, some vivid pictures are fixed indelibly in my mind. The first blooms of Mabel Taylor as they appeared fully developed conjure up a mental vision. A flower of Accent in the seedling bed seemed impossible at the time. Memory still lingers on the scene of a planting of Rima in magnificent form and delectable color, which at its peak was beaten down and shredded by a storm, only to proudly lift battered faces and stand unabashed several days later alongside a freshly opened lot of Accent unscathed by the ravages of the tempest and shining in all their glory.

What could be more lovely than a long row of perfect blooms of Daydream backlighted by a late afternoon sun and shimmering with a luminescence no artist could paint, but only a Divine Creator could fashion! A clump of Entrancement at the base of a white birch tree is a sight for feasting the eyes. A row of flawless blooms of Aircastle provides a picture to linger in the mind's eye, and a vase of Cool Crystal with impeccable form and perfect balance is something to contemplate. The pristine beauty of Pigeon or Silken Sails, or the unsullied chasteness of Dallas or Stainless seem almost out of place in this restless seething world. Words are inadequate vehicles to express ones feelings on viewing these gifts of Providence.

Space does not allow recounting here some of the interesting events of 1968. Suffice it to say it was an eventful year with many joys and some disappointments, but with the former outweighing the latter.

INTRODUCING . . .



Wells Knierim, ADS Treasurer

Few members of ADS are less in need of introduction to the membership than Wells Knierim. He has not only been a faithful attendant at conventions and Board meetings, but has served the Society in various capacities, before and since his term as President. He and his wife Mary have traveled widely during the daffodil season to judge at distant shows, and to lend help in other ways. He grows and exhibits excellent daffodils.

He is General Data Processing Manager of the Ohio Bell Telephone Co. in Cleveland. His other horticultural hobbies are rhododendrons, gladiolus, and flower photography. He has been active in Boy Scout work since 1935.

THE 1968 AMERICAN DAFFODIL SYMPOSIUM

By ELIZABETH T. CAPEN, *Boonton, New Jersey*
Chairman, Symposium Committee

For the first time since the original ADS Symposium was prepared by Judge Quinn and distributed in mimeographed form the entire membership has been invited to participate.

Previous symposiums have relied on reports from 25 to 100 members. This year our reporters number 303 and represent 35 states, the District of Columbia, and British Columbia. There are members in seven other states: Maine, Colorado, Hawaii, West Virginia, Minnesota, Louisiana, and Wisconsin, and one in Nova Scotia, from whom we hope to hear in 1969.

Our thanks are due to the regional chairmen, who with the help of regional committees "got out the votes." Their local work has brought the total to nearly 25% of the entire membership. The largest number of reports has come from the Southwest Region, due to the diligence of Jewel Ditmars. The Middle Atlantic Region was second. Highest percentage of returns has come from the Central Region, under the chairmanship of the persistent Mary Becker, with the Southwest a close second.

Percentage returns by region are:

<i>Region</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Percentage Return</i>
Central	Miss Mary Becker	55
Southwest	Mrs. S. F. Ditmars	54
Southeast	Mrs. W. S. Simms	28
Northeast	Mrs. Charles A. Gruber	21
Middle Atlantic	Mrs. R. L. Armstrong	20
Southern	Mrs. Ben Allen Thomas	18
Far West	William H. Roese	18
Midwest	Mrs. Harry Wilkie	16
New England	Mrs. E. J. Storey	15

Following the compilation presented here, ballots are being returned to the regional chairmen, along with a wealth of volunteered supplementary comments, which may be made available through regional meetings and newsletters.

The importance of a large number of reports cannot be emphasized too strongly. The votes were tallied from a chart prepared by John Larus, serving as vice chairman, and summarized when 200 had been received and after final votes were at hand. While there were few basic changes, what appeared a truer picture was revealed as some shifting took place and certain important varieties, seemingly neglected, came forward quickly.

We hope that this year, with the report form at hand during your season, many more of you will participate. It makes an interesting evaluation for your own satisfaction, and mailing your report early is a contribution to the Society.

The range of varieties reported was impressive. Our 303 reporters named 950 varieties. Among the famous and the popular favorites were found many highly regarded novelties and the venerable *Telemonius Plenus*, discovered in 1620, and both *Emperor* and *Empress*, presented in 1865.

The incidence of unregistered varieties was very low, and unlike other tellers, who usually complain of poor handwriting, we had but two or three illegible votes in over 7000. Of course, sometimes the spelling was a bit original. And now a request: as we found that recording the votes was very much quicker when the variety names were listed alphabetically we should very much appreciate your taking the extra time to list your choices in this way.

As an extra dividend from the balloting in 1968, we are able, for the first time in recent years, to compile on a national basis information on the size of members' collections. All reporters did not answer the question on the approximate number of varieties grown, but from those who did we find that 83 members are growing fewer than 100 varieties; 97, 101 to 200 varieties; 43, 201 to 300 varieties; 33, 301 to 400 varieties; 16, 401 to 500 varieties; 23, more than 500 varieties.

Our daffodil is not a flighty flower. As it is slow to come to bloom from seed and slow even then to show its true worth, sometimes it takes many years for a cultivar to acclimate and "settle down" to become a cherished friend — for a lifetime. These are the ones your Symposium seeks through your votes of your "25 best for every use." With such a goal it would be surprising indeed if these top favorites were a surprise to any of you.

Their order is significant, however, and their history significant. So it seems an appropriate time to take a long look at those eight that received over 100 votes in this poll.

No. 1, Cantatrice

Over a dozen years ago *Cantarice* was a highly-touted winner of top awards in England, but viewed a bit suspiciously here, as it seemed that it might be just one more of those "bulb-rotting whites," of which we had had too many. Even though it topped the lc's in our first two Symposiums, there was much grumbling, especially from the South, where gardeners were acutely aware of this problem.

One member I recall stood up for its performance then. Dr. Wister put a couple of bulbs against his garage many years ago, and they kept blooming and increasing, as if they did not know what those Southerners were saying.

Eventually this cultivar became acclimated, and it became first choice of our members this year.

No. 2, Binkie

Ever since it exploded on the scene as the first of a new color scheme, coming to us in the roundabout fashion, from Guy L. Wilson through the *Antipodes* and back — (how else get a reverse?) — *Binkie* has been a pet wherever grown. It has stamina and class, and sensational floriferousness.

No. 3, Silver Chimes

The third on our list is *Silver Chimes*. As a Northerner, who cannot keep this tender plant alive outdoors, except with heroic measures, I must admit to considerable envy of those of you who can grow it to its bountiful pro-

fusion of bells. That you are doing so is attested by its position on our lists. It is likely that these reports are coming from gardens where it has been growing for many years. I think it only fair to warn prospective buyers that in a dozen and a half years of buying bulbs of Silver Chimes I have never found any mosaic-free. A commercial source of clean stock would be splendid.

No. 4, Festivity

Our fourth is Festivity. Again, be patient for three or four years for this plant to show what it can do. Then the huge bouquet of perfectly formed blooms will repay your wait.

I do not want to leave the impression that first-year blooms of some of these fine flowers are unsatisfactory. As gardeners know, no credit is due them for what they get from a new bulb. That flower was put there through the culture supplied by the previous grower. What happens after that is what we want to know, and seems to be not only the result of culture, but also of a genetic factor. As some cultivars seem to require frequent replanting to maintain bloom — a highly unsatisfactory situation in a garden — others seem to have inherent ability to improve in quality for several years and then to maintain good bloom for many years. These are the ones we seek.

No. 5, Galway

Galway is almost a trumpet — better balanced than most trumpets — and very hard to fault.

No. 6, Ceylon

Ceylon is another classic that takes time to acclimate. Then it glows like neon lights, with an elegance that you know will not be surpassed. Kenneth Smith reported years ago to the RHS that he had tried it many ways, but when he loaded the soil with peat moss it thrived. It appears our members have been following that hint.

No. 7, Sweetness

Sweetness tops all the jonquils. It is floriferous and stylish, and hardier than most 7a's, which do not persist in cold areas. It deserves its high rank.

No. 8, Kingscourt

Kingscourt, like Cantatrice, took a good many years to be found really worthy in American gardens. Its first reputation was that it produced one good flower and quit. But members persisted, and now it will produce elegant blooms year after year. Its classic form and pose are hard to beat, and now that garden worthiness has been proved, and it is cheap, it is the leading 1a.

* * * * *

The following lists record the 200 varieties that received at least nine votes. As in earlier Symposiums, the "items" are based on the RHS Classification, with a few modifications as the number of votes warranted. The pinks of the first three divisions are grouped in Item 25, and the miniatures in Item 26.

Instead of comparing the standing of a variety with its rating in the most recent Symposium, we are comparing it with that of 1956. The 1956 rating (in parentheses) follows the variety name, and that is followed by the score

for this year. Thus: "1. Kingscourt (1) 109" means that Kingscourt placed first in its class this year with 109 votes, and it also placed first in 1956. Varieties mentioned as novelties in 1956 have (N) following their names. For your additional information we are also mentioning some varieties that have been coming forward since 1956 and have become favorites for some of our members.

This year there is no breakdown according to use: exhibition or garden. This was also the case in 1956. We seem to have come the full circle, as many now believe that if it is not good enough for the garden — healthy, long-lasting, and with good pose — it is not good enough to show, and few want to garden with flowers not worthy of exhibiting.

We hope you will find this new type of reporting as helpful as we who have worked on it have found it fascinating.

* * * * *

Item No. 1. Trumpet, lemon or sulfur yellow (1a)

1. Luna Moth (N)	33	4. Moonmist	20
2. Moonstruck (4)*	29	5. Hunter's Moon (2)	14
3. Grape Fruit (3)	22	6. Mulatto (7)	10

The only variety above not mentioned in the 1956 report is Moonmist, which was not registered until 1958 and is now available for less than \$1.00. Moonshot received almost enough votes to be listed, and Inver and Up Front were reported by a few.

Item No. 2. Trumpet, self yellow or gold (1a)

1. Kingscourt (1)	109	6. Goldcourt (5)*	19
2. Arctic Gold	52	7. Golden Rapture	14
3. Slieveboy	31	8. Irish Luck	12
4. Ulster Prince (N)	27	8. Viking	12
5. Unsurpassable	20	9. King Alfred	11

Too new for 1956, Arctic Gold, Slieveboy, and Viking have already won their spurs in this fast-changing group. Brilliant Inca Gold scored 5.

* 1a was not subdivided in the 1956 report.

Item No. 3. Trumpet, bicolor (1b)

1. Trouseau (3)	72	5. Frolic	18
2. Preamble (2)	53	6. Ballygarvey (N)	13
3. Content (1)	42	7. Glengariff	12
4. Effective	32	8. Prologue	11

The first three have sashayed among the top spots through the years. Ballygarvey (Dunlop) is becoming favored by those who want brilliance. Prologue (Mitsch) has acquired popularity quickly. Evans' Descanso and Dunlop's Newcastle and Downpatrick also had their champions.

Item No. 4. Trumpet, all white (1c)

1. Cantatrice (1)	163	5. Empress of Ireland (N)	40
2. Vigil (N)	70	6. Broughshane (2)	38
3. Beersheba (4)	66	7. Rashee (N)	18
4. Mount Hood (3)	58	8. Glenshesk (N)	13

1956 will be remembered as the year our convention meeting featured both the first display of the exciting new Empress of Ireland and, always nearby, like a mothering hen, the great Guy L. Wilson. He would be gratified could he know that a dozen years later four of his novelties have become standards, while he still has no peer as a breeder of white daffodils.

Item No. 5. Trumpet, reverse bicolor (1d)

1. Spellbinder (1)	70	4. Nampa	25
2. Honeybird	49	5. Entrancement	21
3. Lunar Sea (2)	26		

This class and 2d have zoomed forward as many reversed, especially from Grant Mitsch, have become popular. The most perfect I have seen was the Evans F-264/2 that topped the outstanding presentation of seedlings at Portland last year.

Item No. 5. Large Cup, self yellow (2a)

1. Galway (1)	123	5. St. Keverne (N)	11
2. Ormeau (N)	66	6. Lemnos	10
3. Carlton (2)	42	7. St. Issey	9
4. Camelot	14		

Two sleepers, limy-tinted little Lemnos and Dunlop's Ormeau, have brought some welcome variety to this section, but Mrs. Richardson's Camelot has made remarkable strides to place so high in this poll. Just behind are Mitsch's golden Butterscotch and Evans' sturdy Space Age.

Item No. 6. Large Cup, yellow perianth, red or orange cup (2a)

1. Ceylon (1)	121	8. Red Goblet (12)	13
2. Armada (3)	35	8. Vulcan	13
3. Fortune (4)	32	9. Chemawa	12
4. Foxhunter (N)	30	9. Revelry (N)	12
5. Court Martial	24	10. Dunkeld (7)	10
6. Paricutin	18	10. Matlock	10
7. Narvik (2)	14	10. Rouge	10
7. Rustom Pasha (11)	14		

The pursuit of Ceylon remains frantic and must be as frustrating to the hybridizers as it is confusing to the rest of us. The newest of those above is Chemawa, but there are also votes for Falstaff, Air Marshal, much-

wanted Ambergate, Craigywarren, and for amateur Eve Robertson's Indian Brave.

Item No. 7. Large Cup, white perianth, yellow or light colored cup (2b)

1. Festivity (N)	126	8. Brunswick (3)	18
2. Green Island (1)	76	8. Greeting	18
3. Tudor Minstrel (7)	52	9. Abalone	16
4. My Love (N)	41	10. Linn	12
5. Polindra (2)	38	11. Tunis	11
6. Statue (N)	36	12. Daisy Schäffer (6)	9
7. Gold Crown	24		

What a group of beautiful flowers, each distinctive within the narrow definition of the section! It has given us so much: the majesty of Statue, the grace of My Love, the precision of Festivity, the charm of Greeting, the glow of Abalone; it is hard to see what more can be wanted. But fanciers also voted for newer Wahkeena, Joyous, Greenore, Glengormley, and Irish Minstrel, in that order.

Item No. 8. Large Cup, white perianth, red or orange cup (2b)

1. Daviot (4)	54	6. Rubra (9)	12
2. Kilworth (1)	38	6. Fermoy (3)	12
3. Arbar (7)	37	7. Avenger	11
4. Duke of Windsor (2)	21	7. Dick Wellband (6)	11
5. Blarney's Daughter (N) ..	13	8. Signal Light (8)	8
5. Selma Lagerlöf (5)	13		

This section shows little improvement. It is the only large section in which we find all the 1956 selections. Of these, the only ones that give a feeling of red or orange in our sunny climes are elderly Selma and Dick, and maybe Signal Light. Only habit or color-blindness could apply the term "red or orange" to delicately tinted Daviot and Blarney's Daughter, while Duke of Windsor, a husky plant, can produce in the same clump cups ranging from pure lemon to shades of apricot. Of the profusion of new bright look-alikes, there were votes for Don Carlos and Rameses, as well as Avenger.

Item No. 9. Large Cup, all white (2c)

1. Ave (6)	41	5. Wedding Bell (N)	14
2. Ludlow (1)	38	5. Wedding Gift (N)	14
3. Easter Moon (N)	36	5. Olivet	14
4. Zero (2)	21	6. Woodvale (N)	11
5. Dew-pond	14	7. White Spire	10
5. Ice Follies	14	8. Sleveen	9

Adding to the great legacy of elegant whites left us by Guy Wilson, many new beauties have come from Dunlop, Mitsch, and the Richardsons,

which makes it even harder to understand the rank of Ludlow, which the scientists and growers say is riddled with stripe. It must be as we surmised with Silver Chimes that many members bought it some time ago. Third-ranking Easter Moon, elegant as it is, consistently throws distorted blooms for us.

Item No. 10. Large Cup, reverse bicolor (2d)

1. Binkie (1)	151	5. Pastorale	15
2. Daydream	73	6. Lemon Doric	13
3. Bethany	49	7. Nazareth	11
4. Limeade	20		

A gorgeous gaggle of goodies! All were novelties in 1956, but I remember seeing two years before in Carey Quinn's garden a most delightful reverse, labeled "Cocktail." That one is available now and was another to receive several votes. Many of the new ones seem very much alike to me; Cocktail flares widely.

Item No. 11. Small Cup, yellow perianth (3a)

1. Ardour (4)	30	3. Chungking (1)	17
2. Apricot Distinction	19	4. Jezebel (N)	16

A stagnant section, and a pity. Jezebel one loves in a dreary spring, when it will stand up straight and glow. In a pretty year one wonders how one could like it. Sweet, prim little Dinkie, cleanly colored and precisely formed, but hardly new, came next, and there was a vote or so for Perimeter.

Item No. 12. Small Cup, white perianth, color not predominant (3b)

1. Aircastle	66	5. Merlin	13
2. Coloratura (N)*	28	6. Corofin	11
3. Carnmoon	21	6. Audubon	11
4. Bithynia	16	7. Redstart	10
5. Kansas (5)*	13	8. Gossamer	9

* Class 3b was not subdivided in the 1956 Symposium.

All of these delicately rimmed ones (basically what we used to call "Mystic type") were novelties 12 years ago, except Kansas. Other ones our members liked were: Syracuse, Silken Sails, Crepello.

Item No. 13. Small Cup, white perianth, colored cup (3b)

1. Blarney (1)	54	4. Snow Gem	20
2. Limerick (2)	44	5. Rockall (N)	19
3. Matapan	24	6. Cadence	11

No one is pleased with the ways to subdivide this class, too big to show

in one group. I am using my predecessors' method, but I know they were no more satisfied with this than you or I are. Some day we will have 3 subdivisions: one for the brilliant reds, one for the pale tints, and one for the rimmed ones. This will put "like against like," as we all want. And in time Division 2 may have material to be so subdivided, too.

As a red, nothing beats Limerick in this climate, yet. Rockall, inheriting the hooding of Hades, can make a nice splash, given time, but it was over-advertised. Established Glenwherry, Enniskillen, Bravura, and Algeciras make handsome red and white clumps, as our members attest.

Item No. 14. Small cup, all white (3c)

1. Chinese White (1)	97	4. Bryher (5)	17
2. Frigid (4)	32	5. Verona	13
3. Cushendall (3)	24		

A dozen novelties are jockeying, but none have proven any better than these.

Item No. 15. Double, one bloom to stem (4)

1. White Lion	50	4. Riotous	11
2. Double Event (N)	25	5. Gay Time (N)	10
3. Daphne (6)*	16	6. Golden Ducat	10

Again 1956 proved prophetic. The novelties of that year, Double Event and Gay Time, are accepted beauties of now, and sharp Acropolis is even newer.

The remarkable advance in this section was thoroughly explored by Harry Tuggle in the September 1966 issue of this *Journal*, pages 9-12. Nothing of importance has happened since, but we do have an eye on a couple from Murray Evans.

Item No. 16. Double, cluster (4)

1. Cheerfulness (1)*	54	4. Bridal Crown	13
2. Yellow Cheerfulness (2) ..	36	5. White Marvel	10
3. Erlicheer	19		

* 1956 Symposium did not subdivide doubles.

Most of the votes for Erlicheer came from warm areas. It simply will not stay alive in Zone 5, where it has a tendency to want to grow in the fall or extremely early spring. Perhaps the bulb has not entirely adjusted to the northern hemisphere. Let us hope it will; it is a cute little thing with nothing quite like it. Bridal Crown, sport of L'Innocence, and White Marvel, sport of Tresamble, add interest to this group.

Item No. 17. Triandrus Hybrids (5a and 5b)

1. Tresamble (2)	86	6. Stoke	18
2. Thalia (3)	69	7. Shot Silk	16
3. Liberty Bells	47	7. Sidhe, 5b (N)	16
4. Lemon Drops (N)	22	8. Honey Bells	15
5. Rippling Waters (4)	21	9. Forty-Niner (N)	12
5. Dawn, 5b	21	10. Harmony Bells	10

We owe chiefly to amateurs and our Northwestern hybridizers the improvement and variations that have appeared in this division. Of newer ones, there were a few votes for Silver Bells and Arish Mell. Of older ones, it must be limited availability that accounts for the low rank of Shot Silk and the infrequent mention of Elizabeth F. Prentis. Both have exceptional purity of color, well-formed smooth petals, floriferousness, and health.

Item No. 18. Cyclamineus Hybrids (6a and 6b)

1. Charity May (2)	99	6. Jenny (5)	28
2. Beryl (4)	87	7. Woodcock	15
3. Dove Wings (6)	60	8. Estrellita (N)	12
4. Peeping Tom (3)	59	8. March Sunshine	12
5. February Gold (1)	46	9. Bushtit	11

We have Mr. Fowlds and Mr. Mitsch to thank for several new ones in this division, so appreciated in northern gardens. Several are too new to have achieved the 3-year test our Symposium requires, but Chicadee, with orange coloring in the cup, scored 8 in the balloting.

Item No. 19. Jonquil Hybrids with long cups (7a)

1. Sweetness (7)*	111	4. Waterperry	11
2. Shah (N)	14	5. White Wedgwood (5)	9
3. Golden Sceptre (6)	12		

The jonquils and tazettas are beloved in the warm areas as are the cyclamineus and poets in the cold. The 7a's seem more susceptible to cold than the 7b's. Of the former, besides Sweetness, the hardiest have been Aurelia and Golden Incense; Shah and Alpine just about made it.

Item No. 20. Jonquil Hybrids with short cups (7b)

1. Trevithian (1)*	92	6. Pipit	12
2. Chérie (3)	31	6. Tittle-Tattle	12
3. Suzy	15	7. Verdin	11
4. Sweet Pepper (N)	14	8. Kinglet	10
5. Golden Perfection (2)	13		

* Division 7 was not subdivided in the 1956 report.

There is such a wealth of beautiful new material, coming mostly from Grant Mitsch, that it would not be fair to summarize so soon. We seem to have 27 in this class and do not have them all. Our smoothest yellow-red is Finch.

Item No. 21. Tazetta Hybrids (8)

1. Silver Chimes (1 as	4. Matador	25
a 5b) 130	5. Golden Dawn	17
2. Geranium (1) 68	6. Cragford	9
3. Martha Washington (2).. 27		

The West Coast and the South are the experts on this division, but — adding variety of form as well as many more late bloomers at it does — we in the north want some, too. Matador is as hard as Silver Chimes to keep alive here. The others mentioned do well in New Jersey, but not in Maine. Chinita has the smoothest individual little florets but is leggy; Canarybird makes a colorful little red and yellow bouquet; but our own favorite is one of those varieties someone neglected to register.

Item No. 22. Poet Hybrids (9)

1. Actaea (1) 67	2. Cantabile (2) 22
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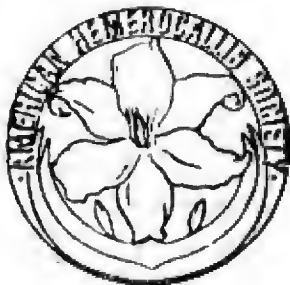
Not much action here, but there were 8 votes for Grant Mitsch's new Quetzal, and there really are other good poets. The trouble is just that they are not offered, and, as most of you know, this is not through any stubbornness on the part of growers, but because poets never really stop growing to give the sellers time to dig, prepare, and ship.

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Item No. 23. Species (10)

1. *N. jonquilla* 24

If I gardened where *N. jonquilla* thrives, I'd vote for it, too. It is so pretty, but here it blooms only once if at all (and it seems to transmit its tenderness.) *N. poeticus recurvus* and *N. pseudo-narcissus obvallaris* received votes from the northern tier.

Item No. 24. Miscellaneous (11)

Very few votes for the collared group.

Item No. 25. Varieties from Divisions 1, 2, 3 with pink coloring in corona.
All are from Div. 2 unless otherwise indicated.

1. Accent	56	7. Mrs. Oscar Ronalds	16
2. Mrs. R. O. Backhouse....	31	8. Interim	15
2. Salmon Trout (3)	31	9. Pink Isle (N)	13
3. Passionale	23	10. Carita	12
3. Radiation (N)	23	10. Roman Candle	12
4. Rima, 1b	20	11. Audubon, 3b	11
5. Mabel Taylor (6)	18	12. Siam	10
5. Precedent	18	12. Wild Rose (4)	10
6. Caro Nome, 3b	17	13. Rose Ribbon	9

For a recent definitive study of how they look and how they behave, I refer you to Harry Tuggle's article in the September 1966 issue of this *Journal*, pages 12-14.

Item No. 26. Miniatures from any Division (Classification indicated)

1. Hawera, 5b	38	6. Pixie, 7b	11
2. April Tears, 5b (1)	25	6. <i>N. asturiensis</i> , 10	11
3. Xit, 3c (3)	22	6. <i>N. watieri</i> , 10 (6)	11
4. Snipe, 6a	15	7. Mite, 6a	10
5. Tête-a-Tête, 6a	13		

As far as miniatures are concerned, this report is only an indication of how miniatures fit into the general daffodil favorites of our membership. It does not take the place of a report from the experts. Nevertheless, you may be interested in the placement of those scoring less than 9. 1956 ratings follow the names.

Species: *N. triandrus albus* (10), *N. x tenuior* (4), *N. rupicola* (5), *N. triandrus concolor*, *N. cyclamineus*, and *N. juncifolius*.

Varieties of garden origin: Little Beauty, Bobbysoxer, Wee Bee, Frosty Morn (12), Sun Disc (7), Raindrop (2), Little Gem, Cobweb, Demure, Sundial, Marionette, Flyaway, W. P. Milner, our oldest (registered by William Backhouse in 1894), and Pixie's Sister, our youngest (registered by Grant Mitsch in 1966).

A NEW-YEAR LETTER TO THE EDITOR

You couldn't have picked a worse year to ask me about daffodils in winter, dear Roberta. On New Year's day I went into the garden to look for bloom, and all I could find was one pathetic white hoopskirt. There are more buds hidden in the foliage. This is my original clump (not counting the ones I left behind in Raleigh), which has failed to bloom only once or twice since Mr. Heath sent it to me (gratis), in the fall of 1950, as *Narcissus bulbocodium foliosus*. Most winters it has bloomed freely, often for two weeks, and once for nearly six weeks. The earliest date for the first flower is December 16, and the latest January 23.

No tazettas so far. Buds of *N. t. panizzianus* have been waiting to come out since Thanksgiving, and they are still plump, and the stems stiff, but I doubt whether they will mature. The fresh blue-green leaves are unharmed, though in mid-afternoon there was still ice on them.

So I fished out one of Ben Morrison's letters for you. It is dated 4 January 1966, and is mostly about taxes, Baume Bengué, and St. Paul; but he says:

"I hope the weather has been less depressing with you than here. We have had one dull day after another, with only a few breaks and sunshine — no dangerous cold as yet, but it is growing colder and I am grateful for that. As often as it happens, I hate to see a garden full of color wiped out in one night.

"I need to collect some sort of records of what is in bloom. The many hoop petticoats are having a field day this year, with no frosts; Jessamy, Muslin (now in its prime), Taffeta, and Tarlatan going by. This morning in the rain when I went down to gather a couple of scapes of tazettas, I saw the first flower of *N. triandrus concolor*, a nice form almost yellow enough to be called aureus. Your Polly Anderson sent me a bulb of what she has been calling *N. t. pachybolbus*, but now thinks may be Barlae, which she has from me. A bloom is coming on her bulb, but it is so underdeveloped I am afraid Barlae will be over before it opens.

"I am intrigued by the fact that the lovely Raindrop is making leaf growth just as its parent *Narcissus dubius* is doing. Since *N. dubius* is not very cold hardy, that may be the basis of the trouble some (or most) are having with Raindrop. My bulbs of *N. jonquilla henriquesii* looked too large to me, but they are now sending up leaves that do look like those of *N. jonquilla*. I have a lot of tagging to do in order to be sure that Carl Amason gets samples of various things this coming year. I hope he will make notes on some of the things that I have failed to write down about the jonquil hybrids, particularly which clones carry scapes that are lower than the height of the leaves when in bloom. The one that comes to mind, if I remember correctly, is Sugarbush, which I like very much. Its flowers stand in lines through the foliage as if they had been sprinkled on the leaves."

I have a note in my files that Ben reported Poplin in bloom on January 5th, 1963, but I have no other news of it. Mr. Heath sent me a bulb of Taffeta in the fall of 1959; a bud appeared at Thanksgiving but it did not open until the 13th of February. It disappeared after a few years. Jane Birchfield wrote me that it was in bloom in Leesburg in March 1962. Tarlatan produced one flower in my garden, a poor misshapen one, in

December. Ben described it as the largest of any, pure white, similar to Nylon, but superior in every way. Jessamy has now been in my garden for 11 years, but has bloomed only twice: once at the end of December, and once at the end of January, though the frail foliage continues to appear. It bloomed for Rosan Adams twice in one year in her garden in Cincinnati, (February 9; November 18) and lasted in good condition for two weeks, but was never seen again. Of all winter flowers the little hoopskirts are the loveliest and most delicately fragrant.

— Elizabeth Lawrence, *Charlotte, N.C.*



The United State Post Office has discovered daffodils!

One of a set of four 6-cent "Beautification" stamps issued in January, inscribed "Plant for more beautiful parks," shows a planting of daffodils on the bank of the Potomac River, with the Washington Monument across the river in the background. This particular planting resulted from an anonymous gift of \$250,000 to the First Lady's Committee for a More Beautiful Capital in 1967. As specified by the donor, the gift was used to purchase and plant nearly a million daffodil bulbs and 3,000 dogwood trees on Columbia Island park land. The roads nearby are heavily used by commuters, tourists, and travelers using Washington National Airport. Many local garden club members helped plant the bulbs.

Inscriptions on the other stamps in the set are: "Plant for more beautiful cities," "Plant for more beautiful highways," and "Plant for more beautiful streets." The Cities stamp shows a small triangle planted with pink and red azaleas and ivory tulips, with the Capitol in the background. The Highways stamp shows yellow poppies and blue lupine, and the pink trees on the "Streets" stamp are crabapples.

The stamps are printed in five colors, the four designs in blocks as shown in the illustration above. 120 million copies were ordered printed.

SIR WATKIN

"The Welsh Peerless is one of those comet or meteor-like flowers which all at once flash on the flower-loving public from whence no one appears to know." So wrote F. W. Burbidge in *The Garden*, vol. 28, 1885, of the yellow large-cup daffodil Sir Watkin.

With such a rave notice, I was delighted in October of 1962 when Jane Birchfield gave me a bulb of this oldtimer. I planted it against a fence in a sunny spot and each year since we have enjoyed its large bright blooms. In 1968, six years from planting, Sir Watkin had 18 blooms, and as the flowers and foliage were flourishing I saw no need to lift and separate the bulbs.

In contrast to many modern 2a's, Sir Watkin is large-cup in appearance as well as by measurement, its cup having no roll or flange. Beauty, in a flower at least, is a matter of comparison and a hundred years ago Sir Watkin was provokingly handsome compared with other daffodils. Today no one is likely to grow it who has available such varieties as Golden Torch, Ormeau and St. Keverne. Compared to Ormeau, Sir Watkin's color is muddy, its perianth segments are thin and narrow, and its stance and shape are not commanding. However, I have trouble keeping Ormeau and I doubt if it will last for a hundred years.

On its debut, Sir Watkin made quite a splash and it promptly became an important plant and the subject of much discussion. Its origin is unknown, and many claims were made as to its discovery. "The authentic and least romantic account states that Mr. Pickstone found it in a garden near Dinas, where he went to live in 1868. He took bulbs with him when he left Dinas, and after he settled in Flintshire sent cut flowers to the Manchester Market. There Mr. Dickson of Chester noticed them, and a boxful of flowers was sent to the Narcissus Conference in London in 1884. A week later a further consignment received the F.C.C. of the RHS under the name of *N. incomparabilis* 'James Dickson'. At Mr. Pickstone's request it was changed to 'Sir Watkin' in memory of the late Sir W. W. Wynne." So wrote Mr. E. A. Bowles in his *A Handbook of Narcissus* in 1934.

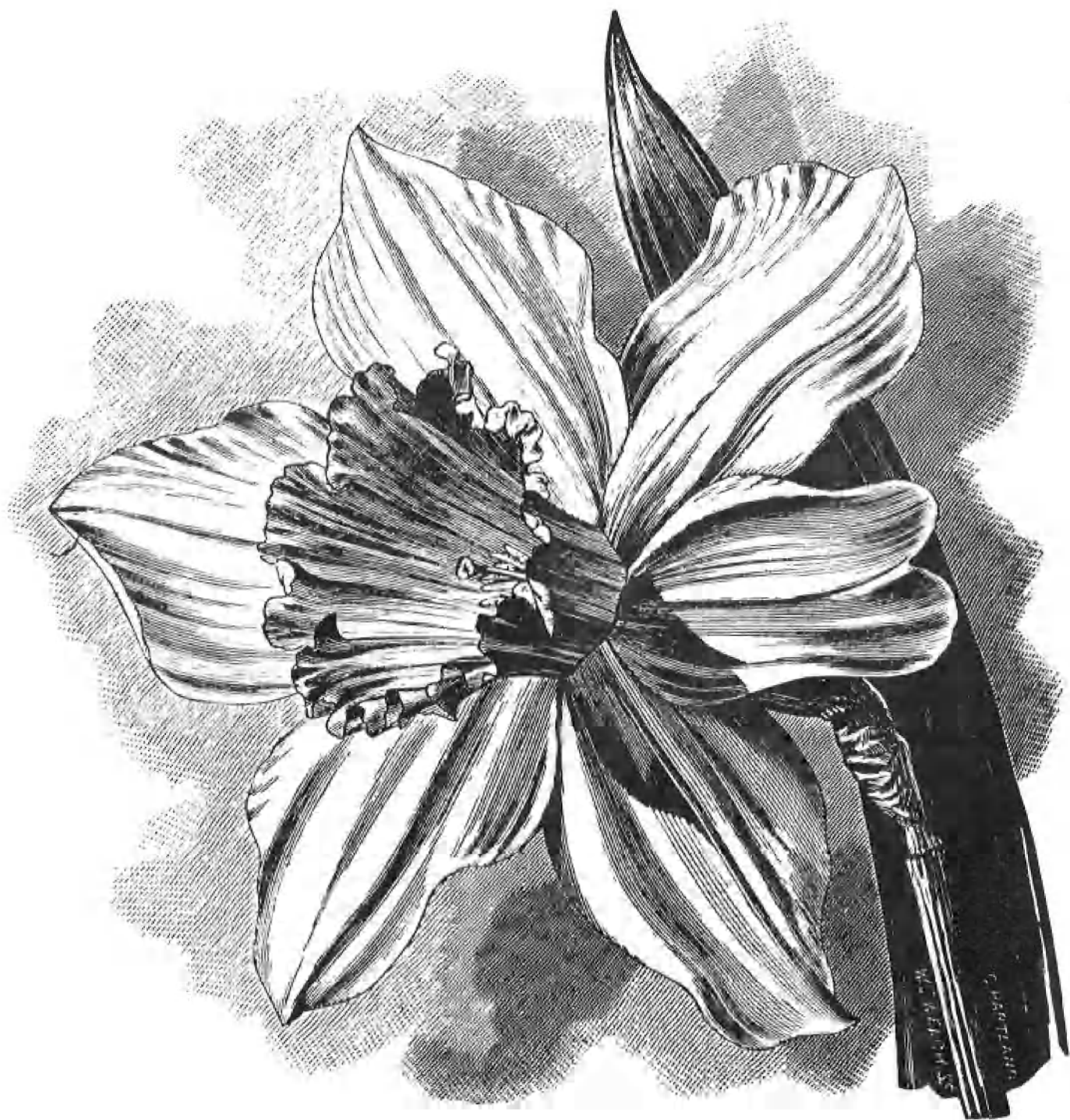
Whatever its origin, Sir Watkin is another reason for spring to be welcomed. We look forward to its bright and plentiful flowers nodding to its nearby peers Empress, Apricot, Barii Conspicuus, White Lady, Will Scarlett, J. T. Bennett Poë, Colleen Bawn, W. P. Milner, Dawn, Beryl, and Daphne — all over 60 years old — and to those splashy johnny-come-latelies Fortune and Hades. These ancestral hybrid daffodils serve as a comparison and a background to the exotic show beauties that grow in other beds nearby. Perhaps today's daffodils are but stepping stones from Sir Watkin to even greater beauties in the future.

— William O. Ticknor

CANINE SIDELIGHT

A White Standard Poodle puppy made her initial appearance in our lives last year the morning of our Long Island Daffodil Show. No attention was paid to us — she loved only the daffodils, and promptly ate every bloom in sight. What name could she be given? In one year she has grown to be prime in Condition, excellent in Form, superb in Substance, clear in Color, true in Size, but mischievous in Pose — our "Daffodil."

— Marian Carrington



Incomparabilis.

Sir Watkin.

HARTLAND'S BOOK OF DAFFODILS

Mrs. Theodore Pratt, of Little England, Bena, Virginia, has presented to the Society's library a copy of William Baylor Hartland's "1897 Book of Daffodils," which Guy L. Wilson gave her when he visited her at the time of the first ADS convention in 1956. This treasured book is a collection of steel engravings of the great daffodils of the last century. The list of 60 names is a roll call of the famous ancestors of today's daffodils, and includes Trumpet Maximus, Mme. de Graaff, Golden Spur, Sir Watkin, and Emperor. The illustration above is taken from the book.

BULLETIN BOARD

FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A new book by M. J. Jefferson-Brown with the redundant title of *Daffodils and Narcissi* has been announced for early publication; "within two or three months" the publisher informed us in January. The book will have 49 plates, eight of them in color, and 20 figures including diagrams and maps of distribution. The price has been set at \$10 postpaid.

While the exact publication date is still unsettled, it is not too soon to allow members to place orders for what is certain to be a major work of reference not likely to be superseded for many years. So an order form has been included in this issue of the *Journal* which will enable members to obtain a copy at the earliest possible moment, at list price.

* * *

Mr. P. Phillips, who will be remembered as one of a group of five from New Zealand attending our convention in Portland last spring, has invited the ADS to gather in New Zealand in 1970 or 1971. The trip would coincide with the two national daffodil shows which are held about a fortnight apart in September, the first in the North Island and the second in the South Island. Arrangements would be made to fill the interval with visits to places of interest and to daffodil growers.

There seems to be no prospect that such a visit might serve the purpose of one of our annual conventions as Mr. Phillips suggests. Our conventions are built around the annual membership meeting required by our by-laws and must be followed by a meeting of the board of directors. Twenty-five members and ten directors constitute quorums for the respective meetings. While the by-laws do not specify the time these meetings are to be held, there would be obvious disruption in the Society's normal routine if they were shifted for one year from spring to fall.

However, a social visit in the fall of either 1970 or 1971 might appeal to a number of our members and could be arranged. If ten or more of such a group happened to be directors, they could even hold the customary fall meeting of the board of directors. We will not speculate whether in that event certain expenses might be tax deductible. What is clear is that some of the rewards of such a trip would be daffodils never seen in this country, shows held under rules which are unfamiliar to us, and a large group of growers and exhibitors whom we would otherwise never meet, all in a land of surpassing beauty at a time of year when we are used to planting bulbs rather than cutting flowers.

The Executive Director will be glad to enter into discussion of such a trip and to accept very tentative reservations. The proposed trip will also be brought up at the membership meeting in Nashville and a judgment may then be made as to whether an organized trip is feasible.

More regional newsletters than ever before were published during 1968. Mailing labels for a regional membership may usually be obtained from the office. Additional copies should be sent to the President, Secretary, Editor of *The Daffodil Journal*, Membership Chairman, Executive Director, and other Regional Vice Presidents. Out-of-pocket expenses will be reimbursed by the office to the extent of not more than \$100 a year upon presentation of bill accompanied by receipts.

* * *

Three new life members were added to the roster during 1968: Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen of Wilmington, Del., Mrs. William H. Taylor of Old Lyme, Conn., and Mrs. William F. Barry of Nashville, Tenn.

* * *

One of the requirements for becoming an accredited judge is to have served as a student judge at three approved shows. Chairmen of judges, especially in areas where the number of accredited judges is limited, can help to increase the number of qualified judges by inviting students to serve on their panels along with the required two accredited judges. There is no limit on the number of students who may be attached to a panel. Students are identified on the roster which is published in *The Journal* each September. On the other hand, students anxious to complete their training should not hesitate to ask chairmen of judges of shows within their reach whether a place can be found for them.

* * *

There is constant demand for out-of-print RHS Year Books and all books on daffodils. The office will gladly pay prices quoted, less 50¢, on the inside back cover of the *Journal* for used Year Books and will quote a price for other daffodil books. There is also great need for copies of the *Journal* for March, 1966. This is the only issue out of print and copies are needed to complete orders for sets of the *Journal*.

* * *

Many favorable comments were received following the distribution of the Peter Barr catalog to all members in November. For the present free copies are also being mailed to new members. Additional copies may be obtained from the office for \$1.00 each.

* * *

Operations of the Society were in the black for 1968 even with the publication of the Barr catalog, membership showed a healthy rise, and there is every prospect that 1969 will be equally kind to us.

— George S. Lee, Jr.

JUDGES

Additions to list of accredited judges:

Mrs. Lawrence Boots, Darlington, Ind. 47940

Mrs. Arthur Michaels, Manursing Island, Rye, N.Y. 10580

Mrs. Clyde Ruby, P. O. Box 449, Madisonville, Ky. 42431

— Laura Lee Cox, *Chairman*

APPROVED LIST OF MINIATURES

Last summer 12 varieties were suggested (by one member each) as being suitable additions to the Approved List of Miniatures. It is suggested that all ADS members who are reasonably familiar with the present Approved List send to the chairman of the Miniatures Committee as soon as possible after completion of the 1969 blooming season their votes (pro or con) on these varieties:

Doublebois	Orange Queen	Segovia
Flute	Pango	Stella Turk
Gambas	Poppet	<i>N. gaditanus</i>
Icicle	Rupert	<i>N. poeticus</i> var. <i>verbanensis</i> .

The following varieties were suggested for removal. It is similarly suggested that votes be sent in on them:

Baby Moon	Colleen Bawn	Rockery Gem
Baby Star	Frosty Morn	W. P. Milner
Bambi	La Belle	<i>N. jonquilla</i>
Bobbysoxer	Lintie.	

Nomination of other varieties for removal or inclusion is also invited. The criteria accepted by the Committee in determining a miniature should be borne in mind:

1. Is it suitable for the small rock garden?
2. Is it unsuitable for exhibiting in the standard classes?
3. Does it fit in well with the present list?

Votes should be restricted to varieties the voter has personally seen growing in a garden.

— John R. Larus, *Chairman*

REVISION OF BY-LAWS

The following amendments to the by-laws were adopted by the Board of Directors October 19, 1968 and will be submitted as a recommendation to the membership for ratification at the annual meeting in Nashville this April:

RESOLVED, that Article VI, Sec. 2 of the by-laws be amended by adding the underscored words to read as follows:

The committee shall see to it that the financial records of the Society are audited once each year by an independent certified public accountant *or other individual qualified in the opinion of the committee to make an audit*, shall engage such professional assistance as may be necessary to maintain proper receiving and disbursing records and to handle the general ledger work and preparation of financial statements, and shall recommend to the executive committee adoption of such financial practices for the Society's funds.

RESOLVED, that Article VIII, Sec. 1 of the by-laws be amended by transferring the State of Delaware from the Middle Atlantic

Region to the Northeast Region effective April 10, 1969.

Also, under Article VIII, Sec. 1, be it resolved, that the designation of the Far West Region be changed to the Pacific Region effective April 10, 1969.

The regional changes are results of requests originating from each region.

— Ruth Johnson, *Secretary*

1969 DAFFODIL SHOW DATES

- March 12, 13 — Alabama Daffodil Show at Canterbury Methodist Church, Birmingham; information: Mrs. Walter Thompson, 2907 Southwood Road, Birmingham, Ala. 35223.
- March 15, 16 — Thirteenth Annual Southern California Daffodil Show at Descanso Garden, La Canada; information: Mr. J. R. Nederburgh, 8205 Ocean View Ave., Whittier, Calif. 90602.
- March 22, 23 — Second Annual Daffodil Show of the Northern California Daffodil Society at Lakeside Garden Center in Oakland; information: Dr. Stan Baird, 1576 E Street, Arcata, Calif. 95521.
- March 27, 28 — Southeast Regional Show by the Georgia Daffodil Society, the Atlanta Garden Center, and affiliated clubs at Rich's auditorium, Atlanta; information: Mrs. Charlotte Bagley, P. O. Box 4539, Atlanta, Ga. 30302.
- March 29, 30 — Tennessee State Daffodil Show by the Memphis Garden Club at the Goldsmith Civic Garden Center, Memphis; information: Mrs. Jack T. Shannon, 45 South Norwal, Memphis, Tenn. 38117.
- March 29, 30 — Tidewater Virginia Daffodil Show at the Warwick Recreation Center, Newport News; information: Mrs. P. R. Moore, Jr., 96 Sandy Bay Drive, Poquoson, Va. 23362.
- April 1 — Arkansas State Daffodil Show of The Arkansas Daffodil Society in Fayetteville; information: Mrs. B. B. Boozman, 906 North 15th St., Fort Smith, Ark. 72901.
- April 2, 3 — Southern Regional Show of the Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society at Checkwood, Nashville; information: Mrs. Joe H. Talbot III, 6117 Bresslyn Road, Nashville, Tenn. 37205.
- April 9 — 12th Daffodil Show of the Fayette County Homemakers Garden Club at Southern Hills Methodist Church, 2356 Harrodsburg Road, Lexington, Ky.; information: Mrs. H. H. Hornsby, 1253 Colonial Drive, Lexington, Ky. 40504.
- April 9 — Kentucky State Daffodil Show of the Bowling Green Garden Club and the Kentucky Daffodil Society at Bowling Green Mall, Bowling Green; information: Mrs. David Cooksey, 2036 Tulip Drive, Bowling Green, Ky. 42101.
- April 9 — Illinois State Daffodil Show of the Southern Illinois Daffodil Society at the First Presbyterian Church, 2424 Broadway, Mt. Vernon; information: Mrs. L. F. Murphy, R.R. No. 5, Salem Road, Mt. Vernon, Ill. 62864. (Date may be changed.)
- April 9, 10 — Southwest Regional Daffodil Show of the Indian Nation Daffodil Society at Civic Assembly Center, 425 Boston, Muskogee, Okla.; information: Mrs. S. F. Ditmars, 1220 W. Okmulgee, Muskogee, Okla. 74401.

- April 12 — Fourth Annual Daffodil Show presented by the Somerset County Garden Club at The Bank of Somerset, Princess Ann, Maryland; information: Mrs. John C. Anderson, Marion Station, Md. 21838.
- April 12, 13 — North Carolina State Show at John Cecil Room, Biltmore Dairy Building, Asheville; information: Mrs. T. Redmond Thayer, 388 Vanderbilt Road, Biltmore Forest, Asheville, N. C. 28803.
- April 12, 13 — Gloucester Virginia Daffodil Show by the Garden Club of Gloucester in the Gloucester High School; information: Mrs. Beverley Marshall, Gloucester, Va. 23061.
- April 12, 13 — Twenty-fifth Narcissus Show of the Huntington Council of Garden Clubs at the Junior League Community Center, 617 Ninth Ave., Huntington, W. Va.; information: Mrs. Royce K. McDonald, 1535 Ritter Blvd., Huntington, W. Va. 25701.
- April 12, 13 — Twentieth Daffodil Show of the Washington Daffodil Society at the Administration Bldg., National Arboretum, 24th and R Sts., N.E., Washington, D. C.; information: Mrs. John Bozievich, 6810 Hillmead Road, Bethesda, Md. 20034.
- April 15 — Second Daffodil Show sponsored by the Delaware Daffodil Society and the Delaware Federation of Garden Clubs at St. Albans Episcopal Church, 913 Wilson Road, Wilmington; information: Mrs. Jonathan M. Williams, 512 Foulkstone Road, Sharpley, Wilmington, Del., 19803.
- April 15, 16 — Maryland Daffodil Society Golden Anniversary Show at the Village of Cross Keys (Hollyday Room), Baltimore; information: Mrs. Frederick J. Viele, Rte. 2, Box 343, Havre de Grace, Md. 21078.
- April 16 — The Daffodil Show of the Garden Club of Springfield at the Township Building, 50 Powell Road, Springfield, Pa.; information: Mrs. Francis L. Harrigan, 441 Maplewood Road, Springfield, Pa. 19064.
- April 16, 17 — The Garden Club of Virginia 35th Daffodil Show, sponsored by the Albemarle Garden Club at the Farmington Country Club, Charlottesville; information: Mrs. Hunter Faulconer, Westover Farm, Route 2, Charlottesville, Va. 22901.
- April 22, 23 — 33d Annual Daffodil Show, Chambersburg Garden Club, Recreation Center, South 3d St., Chambersburg, Pa.; information: Mrs. C. M. Brown, R. D. 3, Shippensburg, Pa.
- April 23 — The Harford County Daffodil Show at the Parish House, St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Emmorton Road, Abingdon, Md.; information: Mrs. Henry P. White, 601 Whitaker Mill Road, Joppa, Md. 21085.
- April 23, 24 — The Woman's Club of Downingtown at the Club House, 121 Manor Ave., Downingtown, Pa.; information: Mrs. Leonard T. Mygatt, R. D. No. 2, Downingtown, Pa. 19335.
- April 25, 26 — 24th Annual Daffodil Show of the Norristown Garden Club at the Grand Court in Plymouth Meeting Mall, Plymouth Meeting, Pa.; information: Mrs. Donald W. Titlow, 170 N. Whitehall Road, Norristown, Pa. 19401.
- April 29 — Long Island Daffodil Show of the South Side Garden Club at St. Mark's Parish House, Islip, N. Y.; information: Mrs. Frank V. Riggio, Gay Harbor, Bay Shore, N. Y. 11706.
- May 2, 3 — 8th Annual Daffodil Show sponsored by the Connecticut Horticultural Society at the Elizabeth Park Pond House, Hartford; information: Mr. Charles H. Anthony, 27 Gale Road, Bloomfield, Conn. 06002.

VIRUS DISEASES OF NARCISSUS

By WILLIS H. WHEELER

Chairman, Committee on Health and Culture

In the December, 1968, number of *The Daffodil Journal* I wrote on the subject shown above and gave something of our present knowledge of narcissus mosaic virus and narcissus yellow-stripe virus. In this article I will deal with a third virus-caused malady of daffodils.

While yellow-stripe virus infection, as illustrated in figure 1, is detectable as the daffodil leaves emerge from the ground in early spring, "silver-streak"

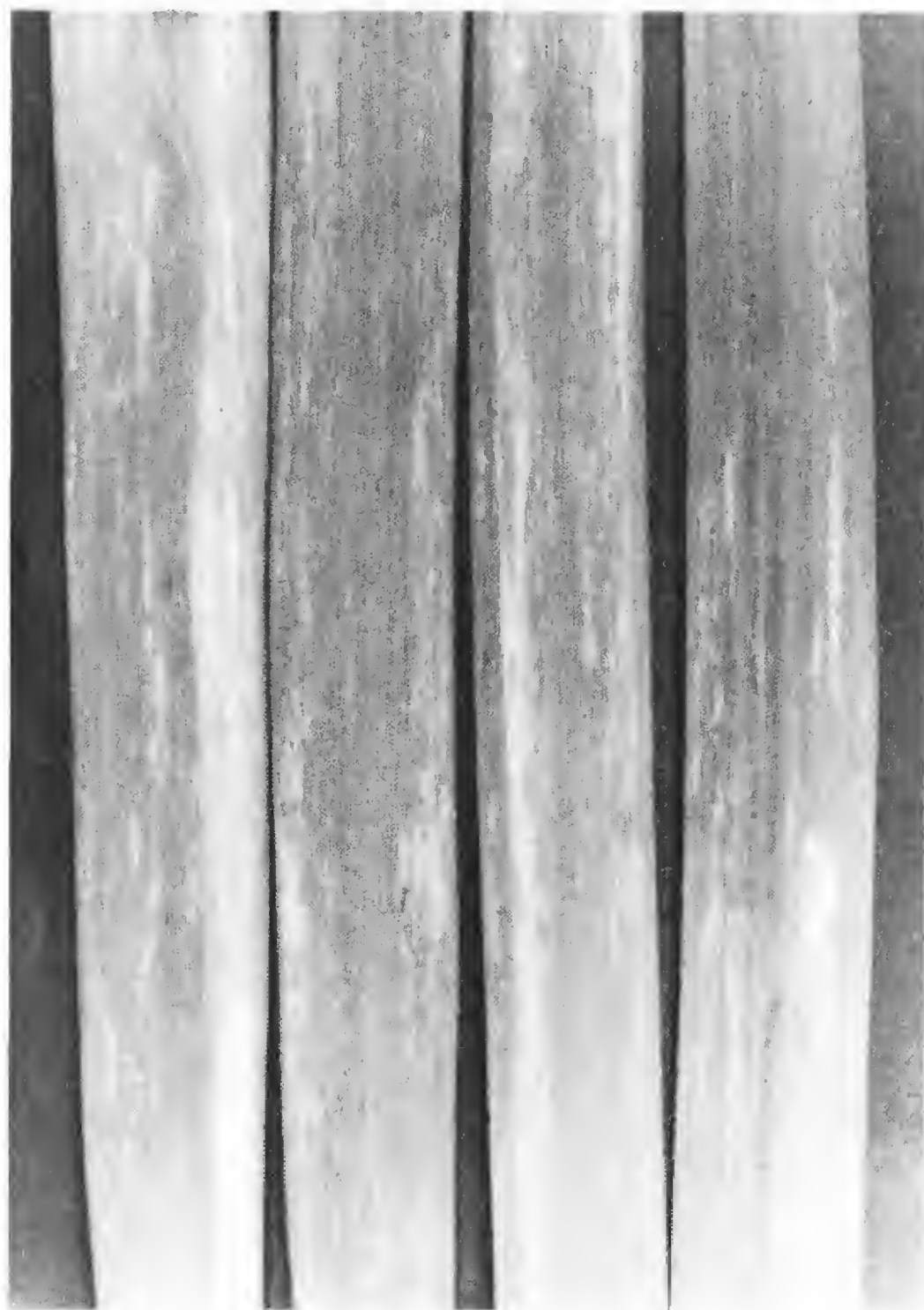


(1) Yellow-stripe virus infection in the early spring.

virus infection is usually seen after flowering and in the Netherlands is known as "zilverblad" (silver leaf). The disease may or may not be associated with other virus diseases in the same plant. Silver-streak infection in a daffodil stock produces a condition to which the name "decline disease" has been applied.

In my experience the silver streaks in the foliage (fig. 2) always appear after the plants have bloomed and with the arrival of the first hot day of spring. Leaves of the affected plant fall to the ground (fig. 3) and the silver streaks are visible.

During an investigation of this disease Dr. Charles J. Gould of the Western Washington Experiment Station at Puyallup, Washington, and Dr. Philip



(2) White-streak virus markings in infected leaves.

Brierley of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Beltsville, Maryland, found that infected bulbs of the required flowering size produced marketable flowers under normal forcing conditions. However, control of white streak is important from the grower's standpoint. Careful tests have shown that the falling over and early maturity of the foliage of infected plants may cut bulb weight as much as 50%.

White streak has been shown to be spread by at least three different species of aphids and its delayed symptoms of infection make it much more difficult to control than yellow-stripe virus. Plants infected with the latter can be rogued soon after they appear above ground, thus eliminating the source of virus inoculum even before most aphids are in flight. Such is not the case with white streak.



(3) A daffodil cultivar infected with white-streak virus. With the first hot day the leaves fell over.

Photographs by Willis H. Wheeler

PROFESSOR DOCTOR E. van SLOGTEREN

On October 17, 1968 Professor Doctor van Slogteren passed away in the Netherlands after a long and distinguished career as a plant pathologist and horticulturist. His fame in the years between 1917 and 1958 grew as he directed the work of the Laboratory for Flower Bulb Research, a world-renowned research institution in Lisse, the center of the Dutch bulb industry. It was at that place that the disease problems of daffodils and many other bulbous crops received careful study. From those studies came explanations covering the causes of many of the bulb troubles and recommendations for their control.

Especially noteworthy were the things accomplished by the Professor and his colleagues as they worked with the nematode and virus diseases of bulbs and other important Dutch crops such as the potato.

We now mourn his passing but his memory will long remain with the bulb growers and with those of us in ADS who were privileged to know him and his work. It was to Professor van Slogteren that the Society awarded its first Gold Medal in the year 1959, in recognition of the outstanding work done by him for the genus *Narcissus*. This, however, was only one of many such awards received by him through the years from other U. S. and European organizations. He was truly a man of distinction.

— Willis H. Wheeler

ENTER THOSE SHOWS!

By PEGGY MACNEALE, *Cincinnati, Ohio*

From the Midwest Region Newsletter

Usually when someone asks me to comment on some phase of daffodil culture, showing, judging, etc., I am off like a rocket and unless another kind soul makes a deliberate effort to change the subject I can carry on until everyone is bored to death. At the same time, I realize that my comments are still pretty much on the amateur level—I have not progressed, and doubtless never will, to the stage where I will be able to contribute much to a discussion of advanced topics such as virus control research, to say nothing of a computerized breeding program.

These remarks, therefore, are addressed mostly to the *new* ADS member who may be at the stage where I was ten years ago. They are really supplementary to a most thorough article on showing daffodils which was

published in the March 1966 *Journal*. Written by Mary S. Cartwright of Nashville, Tenn., it is entitled "How to be Cool, Calm, and Collected While Showing Daffodils," and I can recommend rereading this gem every spring. In any case, *do* enter those shows! I urge all ADS members to plan to display their flowers at least once a year, at an ADS sponsored show, even if you have to get up at 6 a.m. and drive 100 miles. There is no other way to really get to know your daffodils. You can take the judging schools, collect catalogs, and grow hundreds of varieties, but you will never acquire the true fun and excitement until your flowers are on the show bench, and you meet competition.

You will suffer some defeats. The first upsetting discovery is that your beloved Mount Hood and Mrs. Backhouse don't rate at all. The new exhibitor begins to really look at the other flowers and becomes aware of the multitudes of daffodils he never heard of. Thus, *you learn about suppliers and growers* of varieties other than those obtainable from the garden store. Hopefully, you buy as many bulbs as the budget allows, and your enthusiasm waxes apace.

The second bitter pill is the time when you couldn't enter the flower you were positive was better than the blue ribbon winner, because you'd lost the label and it couldn't be identified. Thus, *you learn to label promptly, carefully, completely and repeatedly*, (labels fade or are broken).

Another blow is when you've hurried in assembling an entry of a collection of five stems of one division, and find to your horror, after your five beauties are ignored by the judges, that you have misclassified one of your blooms: it was Div. 3 instead of Div. 2. Thus, *you learn to look at those labels* when you cut your flowers, and write the division number, along with the name, on the stem with a ballpoint pen.

A fourth instance of disappointment occurs when you arrive at the show with a bucketful of blooms, but have only 30 minutes to enter your lovely hopefuls. Minutes race by and the deadline is upon you with only a handful of entries made. Some of your best flowers never make it. Thus, *you learn to start early*. Read that schedule carefully. If at all possible obtain entry tags well ahead of time. Use name and address stickers or a rubber stamp to save time on both parts of the tag requiring this information. Do as much of your work as possible at home the night before the show, separating the stems into classes where you think they will do best. Try to have entries for as many of the 3-stem and collection classes as possible. You may even have time, when you get your flowers all entered, to help some frantic friend beat that deadline!

Then, how sweet are those blue ribbons!

One last comment — now that you have a show or two under your belt, you feel more confident. You are studying your *Daffodil Journals* carefully, and spend hours over the catalogs. If you haven't planted your daffodils in some semblance of order as to divisions, now is the time to reorganize your garden. You may want to put some of your oldtimers out to pasture, literally — get them out of the beds and naturalized in grass, making room for your new arrivals. You want to make your collection as educational as it is beautiful. You invite the neighbors in during April so they may fall in love with your favorite flower — and maybe they'll join you in membership in the ADS!

THE MARYLAND DAFFODIL SOCIETY

By MRS. WILLIAM A. BRIDGES, *Lutherville, Maryland*

It was the winter of 1919; the war to end wars was over, and once again there was time to engage in some of the more pleasant aspects of life.

Gardening had always been a favored pursuit of Maryland women, and now many began looking over long-neglected gardens. What plants had best survived this long barren period? Which had bloomed regardless of care? Everyone remembered that the daffodils had never failed to bloom each year, and so the Hardy Garden Club decided to have someone give a talk on daffodils. The choice fell on Mr. T. McKean Miere, a daffodil enthusiast, who gave an outstanding talk on these popular flowers. Mr. Miere's talk so inspired the members that they decided to have a show immediately, and bring their flowers. Also they decided to ask a few other people who were members of garden clubs to show with them.

It was not too much of a task to persuade others to bring their flowers so that all might be evaluated. Daffodils had so long been a part of the early spring in Maryland that one is almost persuaded to think that they, like Will Rogers' relatives, "met the boat" that brought the early colonists. Prior to the war many of the members of this club, as well as members of many other garden clubs then extant, had been purchasing daffodils from Ireland. The purchases had been largely guided by the late Mr. Guy L. Wilson, who remained a guide and mentor until his death.

Having decided to have a show, and having asked others to join them, the next problem that arose was a place to stage the exhibits. Flower shows were not the everyday event of today. After much search the mother of a member of Hardy loaned her garage, and the show was well staged there. This show was such a success that the Hardy Club decided to invite other clubs and form a Daffodil Society. This was done and a loosely knit group was formed.

For the next four years this group rather drifted along, but all were buying better bulbs, and all were helped by Mr. Wilson. In 1921, a lecture by Frank Galsworthy, a cousin of the English novelist John Galsworthy, and a retired architect who painted flowers in water color, raised interest in daffodils to fever height.

It was now decided that the Maryland Society would assume a definite status, and in 1923 the Society as we know it now was set up. Two women were selected to head this new venture, Mrs. Duncan Brent and Miss Elizabeth Clark, who became the joint presiding officers. It was decided to have the show remain under the auspices of the Hardy Garden Club as it had been that club's project in the beginning.

Formally launched, the newly-formed Maryland Daffodil Society invited a few of the garden clubs then extant to participate in the first large show, which was moved to a downtown location in Baltimore City. The Arundel Club graciously offered its club rooms for this great venture. It was a gala day and the public was invited to visit the show. We had judges who were well versed in types of daffodils; one was Mr. Henry F. duPont, of Winterthur, Delaware.

Now the society was really on its way, and increased in size from year to year. Until 1930 it remained under the leadership of Mrs. Brent and

Miss Clark. Then an election was held and regular officers were elected. Shortly after this we were so fortunate to find a new and most able guide and aide in the person of Mr. B. Y. Morrison, the Editor of the American Horticultural Society's Magazine and the Chairman of its Narcissus and Tulip Committee. Mr. Morrison was a great help to us in both buying and showing of daffodils until his retirement.

The shows continued in various places according to availability and the amount of space needed. This practice continued until 1930 when we located at the Baltimore Museum of Art in Baltimore City, and remained there until 1968, when the Museum was no longer available and we moved to the Village of Cross Keys in Baltimore. Despite difficulties the shows have been cancelled only four times, and always because of some freak of the weather, usually an ice storm on full-blown flowers.

In 1931 the newly created Federated Garden Clubs of Maryland asked us to join them in a spring show, which turned out to be principally daffodils. This was continued for four years, when we returned to having our own show. We are proud to say that our shows continued through World War II. Those wartime shows were memorable, for the first was held in the Shrine Mosque, the former residence of Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, on Mt. Vernon Place, and was for the benefit of all the convalescent soldiers in Maryland camps. Transportation for these men was supplied by the Red Cross and Hospital Service. All the prizes given were Defense Stamps. After the show the Red Cross and Hospital Service transported all the flowers to the various camps. The slogan for the show was "a plant for every buddy." The next year we duplicated the show at Boumi Temple and sent 2,300 flowers to the camps, as well as dish gardens and terrariums. We also had enough money contributed to send either a plant or other floral gift to each person in the hospitals who did not receive some of our flowers.

In 1947 we made an important change in our schedule in that we made a place for the small grower, which allowed one stalk of a variety to be shown. In 1955 we bought bulbs of Chungking and gave each club representative one to grow and bring back to the show the following spring to exhibit in the name of the club. From this small beginning our bulb order has grown, which now runs into several thousand bulbs. Perhaps others may be interested in our method of organization. The Society is made up of clubs and members-at-large. Each club sends a representative to the meeting of the Society and to this representative is sent all the data regarding activities of the Society, and it is the duty of that person to keep her club informed.

Our most honored award is the T. McKean Miere Medal, the oldest medal awarded for daffodils in the United States. This medal was set up by members of Mr. Miere's family in honor of the man who had done so much to bring the Society into being.

The first show held by this group had five clubs exhibiting, with nine Horticultural Classes. Today we have 60 clubs and 32 members-at-large, and 109 Horticultural Classes.

It has been said that, once bitten by the daffodil bug the victim contracts an incurable disease, for no effective vaccine has been found. It is the hope of our Society that none will be developed.

SAMANTHA JOINS THE ADS

"George, the Computer With the Green Thumb," has resigned from the ADS. During the eight years of his membership activities, "George" has held in storage the *Daffodil Data Bank* of the American Daffodil Society. He has also kept the membership roster, the list of judges, and has supplied name-and-address labels for the use of Regional Vice-Presidents and to aid George Lee in mailing *The Daffodil Journal*.

Indeed, a helpful and creative member — and yet "George" (I.B.M. #1440) has left the stage and stepped forever into the wings of obscurity. And into the spotlight has come "Samantha" (I.B.M. 360 Model #30). This winsome bewitching electronic computer, with her high speed electronics and printer, is utterly feminine. For example, her programming logic is upside-down and backwards, as compared with "George." "Samantha" has many more built-in and integrated circuits — which is just another way of saying she is "bull-headed." There is none of this business about "a woman convinced against her will, etc., etc." — "Samantha" just naturally has to have *everything* her way!

Once in a great while, when she is contrite and helpful, the folks in the Computer Center call her "Sam." This denotes a certain friendly fondness. But when her unpleasant qualities are in evidence, she is called "sa-MAN-tha!"

Her measurements are not in inches, but here is what she can do:

1. Store 7,250,000 pieces of information on a single disc storage pack. (George held only 2,000,000.)
2. Her double disc-drive allows 14,500,000 pieces of information to be processed at one time.
3. She has a core-memory of 16,384 pieces of information, more than double that of "George."
4. The printer reels off copy at 600 lines a minutes. (Try reading 10 lines each second!)
5. Her card-reader can assimilate 160 columns each second.
6. "Samantha's" special typewriter chatters out 14.8 characters a second. (What do you do with 0.8 of a character?)
7. "Samantha" is a great deal more expensive to keep and maintain than "George" — another feminine attribute.

However, when "Samantha" is loved and cherished, she responds to such understanding by turning out prodigious amounts of work in almost no time. If all goes well, "Samantha" can turn out units of work less expensively than "George." But if she turns stubborn, little less than a full-length mink will make her eyes flash again.

By taking advantage of "Samantha's" helpful attributes, it should be possible to maintain our costs, despite an otherwise spiraling overhead.

1. A full "print-out" of the *Daffodil Data Bank for 1969* at \$7.50 post-paid within the U.S.A. Abroad, extra postage required.
2. As a new service, "Samantha" will up-date any 1968 *Daffodil Data Bank* for only \$2.00.
3. Minor lists and family trees, \$1.00 each.
4. An entirely new product for the daffodil "nut" and hybridizer: *Dr. Throckmorton's Almanac and Daffodil Stud Book* can be seen at the A.D.S.

spring convention in Nashville. It will cost \$50.00 the copy — but you may look at it without charge.

Send all orders through George Lee at the Society's headquarters, 89 Chichester Road, New Canaan, Connecticut. 06840.

— Tom D. Throckmorton, M.D.

MUSINGS AND MEANDERINGS

By POETICUS

It is something of a surprise to realize that the effects of the population explosion and the flight of the middle class to the suburbs are having an impact on the world of daffodils. The disappearance of truck farms from metropolitan areas has been noticeable and the orange groves of southern California have retreated in the face of hordes from the East seeking the good life. At one time the Dutch firms of Frylink, van Bourgondien, and Zandbergen grew many acres of daffodils on Long Island, but competition from growers overseas when Plant Quarantine No. 37 was ended in 1936 and rising prices of land due to the demand for acreage for development forced the abandonment of commercial production in that area.

Virtually the last stronghold of bulb production in this country has been the Puyallup Valley in the State of Washington, centering around Tacoma, Mount Vernon, Sumner, and Woodland. The Daffodil Festival that celebrates the flowering season there was described in the December *Journal*. It dates back to 1934, but if it is to be continued much longer it may be necessary to import the flowers. Such is the bleak judgment of Frank C. Jackson, chief agricultural extension agent of Pierce County. "Puyallup Valley's bulb industry is in real danger of becoming extinct," he is quoted as saying. "Urban growth has put daffodil bulb growers under heavy cost pressures, especially from rising taxes. There is very little, if any, profit in the bulb business today. Only 2.2% of Pierce County is considered to be prime farmland. Between 1959 and 1964 21,000 acres of farmland was taken from production and the rate is increasing."

We cannot escape the fact that commercial bulb production in this country is waning. The vacuum being created will doubtless be filled by bulbs imported from Holland, where growing conditions are favorable and production costs are under tighter control. While we will probably always have room for the individual operator of a few acres catering to the demand of hobbyists who are willing to pay the price for exhibition flowers, the road will become increasingly hard and the lure of the outside more difficult to resist. What this country needs are strains of regional varieties and their creation is well within the reach of our amateur hybridizers scattered over the country, but the prospects of commercial production and distribution of these varieties are dim indeed.

With the flick of a switch we take you from the Pacific Northwest to the Republic of South Africa. It is rather well known that the Dutch settled that part of the Dark Continent, so we might expect to find a well-informed body of gardeners growing the best of the Dutch daffodils. That this does not seem to be the case is certainly a reflection on the wide-ranging activities of Matthew Zandbergen and his countrymen. So, instead of orbiting over the North Pole again, we suggest that the peripatetic Matthew fly over the Equator and down to the tip of a continent which seems to be a bit isolated from current scholarship in the daffodil world.

Much is lost in paraphrasing the finer compositions of the fourth estate, so at the risk of a suit for copyright violation, we would like to quote in full from a recent issue of the Port Elizabeth Evening Post.

"Most people think of daffodils as golden, thanks to William Wordsworth's poem.

"But a Port Elizabeth woman, Mrs. E. Hall, was surprised to find that not all daffodils are yellow. She has grown a white one — or rather two, both on one stem.

"The experts say it is fairly unusual for a daffodil stem to produce two blooms, but a pure white daffodil is even more rare.

"Though Mrs. Hall boards in Sydenham, her landlady has set aside a patch of garden for her. There Mrs. Hall, who has always been a keen gardener, has raised a variety of flowers and vegetables.

"She said her daughter had sent her ten daffodil bulbs, bought in a Maritzburg department store.

"Only seven came up.

"The first two that opened were yellow. The next two were yellow with tangerine trumpets. Then this one had two white flowers. Mrs. Hall said, 'I wonder if I'll get any more unusual colours?' "

Poeticus and his readers may be cheered on learning that steps are already being taken to remedy the situation in South Africa, at least as far as making daffodil bulbs available is concerned — we cannot say when the public and the press will catch up. Mr. Zandbergen's son Adri is now living in South Africa, where he is employed by a bulb firm. Mr. Zandbergen has recently returned home after a visit to his son, and writes: "Daffodil lifting finished the end of December and the crop was good. The bulbs grown over there are small and firm and the soil has a dark red color. Providing there is water it is most fertile . . . Hadeco are the largest bulb growers in the Southern Hemisphere. 400 men are employed. They export 1,200,000 amaryllis, 40,000,000 ranunculus, and all sorts of bulbous plants and roots. Most of the daffodils are grown at Belfast." He also mentioned that temperatures went up to 105 in the shade — "quite a contrast to the temperatures we are accustomed to over here."

A MUSICAL HAPPENING AT DAFFODIL HAVEN

Excerpt from Middle Atlantic Newsletter

The Smiling Maestro, a Medalist whose Prowess was unchallenged, in a Gleeful Gay Mood of Festivity and Mirth appeared through the Portal and led the Procession with a Quick Step Up Front. After the Prologue, Caro Nome, he presented the Eminent Coloratura, looking like a Fairy Dream dressed in a Glamorous Holiday Fashion of Fawnglo Beige Beauty, tied with a Rose Ribbon, to sing a Pastorale, a Spring Song of April Charm in an Alpine setting of Thistledeew resembling Silken Sails. This opera was a Frolic for bird lovers, a Tapestry of Audubon bird songs, twenty-one in all: Bobolink, Meadowlark, Bushtit, Finch, Bunting, Redstart, Tern, Verdin, Dickcissel, Kinglet, Chat, Vireo, Flamingo, Sunbird, Quetzal, Pipit, Willet, Troupial, Chickadee, Honeybird and Yellow Warbler.

Then followed a Madrigal with Pixie's Sister, a Lovable Dainty Miss, all Smiles, looking like a Pink Sprite in a Gossamer Pink Lace Pinafore — a shade of Powder Pink with Gold Frills to do a New Song.

The Divertimento was a Rich Reward with Leonaine's obvious Allurement in a Gold Crown, a Bit O'Gold resembling a Halolight and a Sumptuous Velvet Robe edged Just So in Old Satin Coral Ribbon.

During the brief Interlude there was a choice of Luscious tarts, Butter-scotch and Lemon Meringue, Pinwheels, Lemon Drops with Limeade or Cool Crystal from the Linn at Crystal River. Those strolling outside for Small Talk and Jest in the Sunlit Hours saw the Cloud Cap — a Frostkist Cream Cloud like a White Spire over Mount Jefferson. You see, they were April Clouds seen in a Late Sun.

Melody Lane continued with Ardour and Zest on Wings of Song. The Entrancement of the audience was obvious with Accent on Moonlight Sonata and "Ramona, I hear those Silver Bells above."

The Cadence changed to Jubilation with the Joyous Oratorio. It was received with Radiation and was indeed a Grace Note. The audience was in a Daydream. This established a Precedent in Sweet Music.

— Betty D. Darden

How many names of Mitsch originations did you recognize? There are 114.

HERE AND THERE

TIDBITS FROM THE REGIONS AND LOCAL SOCIETIES

MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION (Mrs. Richard N. Darden, Jr., *Regional Vice President*)

In addition to accounts of the fall regional meeting and of a visit a few days later from Walter Stagg, Mrs. Darden continues "What's in a Name," a section of which we are reprinting. There is also additional information about daffodil plantings in restored colonial gardens.

There are tentative plans to offer Judging School I on March 30 at Newport News, Va.

The Maryland Daffodil Society held a fall meeting in Baltimore, with 50 members present. The Wharton Memorial Fund has almost reached the projected \$600.

The Tidewater Virginia Daffodil Society met Nov. 24 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. deShields Henley in Newport News. The membership totals 41 members. Thirty-five were present. Seven new members were introduced. This is a relatively new society. It started seven or eight years ago with a group of six or seven friends who would visit each other's gardens in the Spring, ending up at one of the homes for buffet. It is a fun group, but at the same time enthusiastic and hard working. The Fall bulb sale realized a nice nest egg for the Spring Daffodil Show expenses. The Henleys had two large bowls of the white *N. cantabricus* subsp. *cantabricus* var. *foliosus* which had been grown outside. Paper White was also blooming in their yard.

NEW ENGLAND REGION (George S. Lee, Jr., *Editor*)

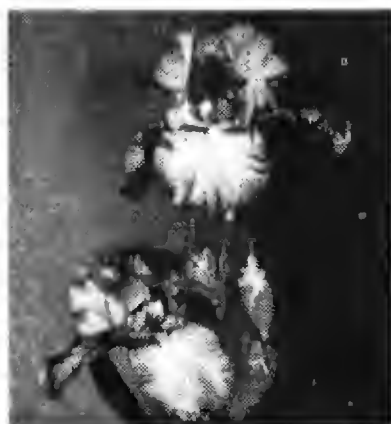
The January issue of the Newsletter includes a provocative discussion of daffodil favorites and symposiums under the title "One Man's Poison," some comments on the relative positions of men and women among gardeners, a letter from Dick de Jager discussing factors influencing the introduction of new varieties, "An Unabashed Pilferage" from Mrs. Darden's Newsletter, and other items of interest.

Daffodil School I will be given at Greenwich, Conn. on April 18; School II at New Canaan on April 23.

SOUTHEAST REGION (Mrs. John B. Veach, *Regional Vice President*)

"Working in conjunction with the Governor's Beautification Committee in North Carolina, several ADS members have donated bulbs of older varieties to school beautification programs. It has been noted that delinquency has dropped in areas where students have become interested in gardening. Also, gardening has proven to be excellent therapy in a school for retarded children. Perhaps members in other regions could embark on a similar program. It seems to me that it yields worthwhile benefits."

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FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

By DR. GLENN DOOLEY, *Bowling Green, Ky.*

There seems to be a lingering interest in *Canaliculatus*. Mrs. Charles Dillard of Gurdon, Ark., dug and replanted her bulbs of this variety. She planted them in several places and at varying depths. She also planted bulbs with onions as bedfellows, and still other bulbs were scattered here and there. She has promised us a report.

Dorothy Tuthill of Rye, N. Y., reported that *Canaliculatus* never reblooms for her. She feels that onions, garlic, and the like, definitely eliminate thrip and Japanese beetles in a rose bed. There is also a possibility of an aphid reduction. What would be the value of these plants with daffodils? We would welcome a report.

Mrs. Maurice Abercrombie of Palmetto, Ga., reported that she has been pestered by moles. She said that her planting of *hemerocallis* was badly infested, but, after she planted garlic at the ends where moles entered, she had no further mole problem. She plans to encircle her beds with chives. We are hopeful of a later report on this method of handling the mole problem. Could it be that insects in the soil are under control and there would be nothing in the way of mole food?

Mulches always provide an interest. Mrs. F. C. Christian of Barboursville, Va., gave her experience with peanut hulls. She had a bad invasion of ground mice. Another Virginia grower has used this same mulch for several years without the mouse problem. Why? Pine needles seemed to be favored by those growers fortunate enough to have them available. Many growers must seek other materials. Is there a report on rotten cotton?

Mrs. Frances Armstrong of Covington, Va., related an interesting account with a certain daffodil bed. For several years she had been bothered with basal rot. Three years ago, this bed was dug over to a good two-foot depth, and sufficient sand and compost added to elevate the bed 4 to 5 inches above the surrounding area. Bulbs dug from this bed this past summer had only a slight bulb loss. Could it be that better drainage brought about this improvement?

Digging bulbs and keeping them over the summer is always something of a problem. One grower reported more than normal loss from basal rot this past summer. This summer also disclosed a new problem: a few bulbs turned out to be just dry shells. A microscopic examination of the black dust inside these bulbs revealed the presence of scavenger mites, which usually follow the death of the bulb from basal rot.

I like to place bulbs in open-mesh bags such as those used for onions and potatoes. Bulb cleaning can be quickly accomplished with a hose. The bags are then hung in a shaded place where the wind can circulate around the bulbs. Bulb losses are few.

This article is being written while the cold of December is holding forth. The daffodil bulbs are all neatly tucked into their respective beds. By the time this is read the daffodil season will be unfolding. I have made a substantial planting. Should the season be a favorable one, there will be a riot of bloom at convention time. An invitation to visit is issued to those

wishing to see something extra on the way to or from Nashville at convention time.

There are vacancies in all Robins. Send me your request if you would like to join any of the following Robins: hybridizing, miniature, regional (in some regions), general, men's. This latter is an advanced group of men.

A VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES

By WALTER STAGG, *Broadleigh Gardens,*

Nr. Wellington, Somerset, England

On very short notice I paid a flying visit to the U.S. in October of 1968. Unfortunately I was not aware that your Board of Directors and Middle Atlantic Region members were meeting in Williamsburg at the very time that I was trying unsuccessfully to contact members in and near Washington. It was most mortifying to have missed the big opportunity to meet so many of you together.

I do have several happy recollections of meetings with your daffodil enthusiasts and did learn a lot about the present thinking on hybridization, et cetera. Much kindness and hospitality were encountered. I am only sad that the trip had not been planned well in advance when so much more could have been accomplished in the time available.

We have some young seedlings growing on here at Broadleigh, but they have been obtained from others and to date we have no hybridization program of our own. I think it is now agreed by all in England that daffodil breeding must be a hobby for the dedicated amateur, and cannot be an economic proposition for the professional grower. So we hope to be in touch with as many enthusiasts as possible and take up small stocks whenever something worthwhile comes to maturity. Mr. Gray has a large number of crosses in various stages of development and we have the option on all seedlings that he produces. In fact, we are introducing four this year which we hope will be found worthwhile for one reason or another — either distinctive in size, shape or color, or that it is a variety of greater vigor than a similar introduction of the past.

Our main task is to try and increase more rapidly those varieties which are in greatest demand by the public. This is not easy as you will all know; although I did find that certain varieties did well in certain areas of your country. If any member has a good stock of a more unusual miniature daffodil I would be very keen to try and arrange an exchange or purchase. Our methods of selling in the U.S.A. this coming season have not yet been agreed. However, I think that we cannot even try to supply one bulb each of an enormous range at 8 cents or 10 cents per bulb: it is just not economic in these days despite our wish to help. Perhaps a group could get together to give a joint order, with a minimum of six of the cheap varieties.

My visit was a great opportunity to follow up the quite extensive correspondence I now have, and I sincerely hope some of your members may be able to visit Broadleigh, where they will be made most welcome — even if the really warm kindness of Virginia is lacking!

CONFESSION OF A REBEL

By LAURA SUE ROENNFELDT, *Creve Coeur, Mo.*

From the Central Region Newsletter

Our greatest sin, so far as the newcomer to daffodil growing is concerned, is our advice on digging and holding bulbs for proper planting dates. We have cooled the ardour of many a would-be daffodil fan by detailing the staggering amount of work involved in moving the most modest group — and in the middle of the summer too.

These rules are fine for the commercial grower, actually being the only practical way for daffodils — and all other spring-flowering bulbs — to be readied for market. With the experts, it is either meet all these demands of scientific handling and storing while waiting for the fine fall days to kindle the zeal of gardeners, or to give the bulb business up and sell seed.

But I feel that those of us who are not bulb specialists, just happy growers of the daffodil, must simply treat them as live plants and handle them accordingly. This means digging when the conditions and situations make it either practical or in some cases imperative, as when moving from one home to another and daffodils are not to be left behind.

When we moved to our present home we left the field bare of bulbs, or so we thought until spring came and with it several hundred 'strays' poking up in the abandoned beds. By the time this oversight was discovered and we realized that we had not made such a clean sweep as supposed, a large number of these bulbs had budded and some flowers were actually in bloom.

Since we have a small hillside planted to evergreens where daffodils were destined to go in the future anyway, we hastily got spades along with all available bags and began to dig. We tried to remove only that number that could comfortably be put in with one day's digging. These went on a pure clay sharply-inclined area in staggered fashion in holes dug with a post-hole digger. Into each hole went a combination of rock phosphate, granite dust and bone meal. All appeared to thrive in their new surroundings and each went on to bloom, thereby giving us an unexpected bonus that spring.

I decided some time ago that I got far better growth, better blooms and no loss of prized bulbs when I simply took up what bulbs I wanted to divide, then put the others back into the bed. My commonsense told me that the daffodil is better off in the ground than lying around in some basement or garage. If the ones left in the ground are not damaged by being there, then I could not see why newly-dug ones should be hurt by being immediately put back as soon as I had shaken them loose from their clinging sister-bulbs.

Not practical, you say, if the daffodils are to be sent to friends or exchanged. Quite true, so then we have to do the best we can with whatever means are available for holding until shipping or placing in the hands of the new growers.

When we moved the daffodil planting from the field I was handling large numbers and I used paper sacks, berry boxes, nylon hose, net bags and plastic bags for this purpose of forced holding until I could get them back into the ground. If I had to choose a temporary container, I would

take the plastic bags with air holes. I would be very careful that my bulbs remained dry, not desiccated but not damp either. If water should get into the container, a quick drying-off will usually prevent any trouble with rot. I have lost some few bulbs through my own carelessness in putting them in bags with damp soil on the bulbs. However, I have found that there is invariably some loss through unknown causes when I am forced to dig a large number of bulbs and cannot get to the replanting promptly; which is just why I much prefer to sneak out the few I want and leave the rest as undisturbed as possible. I have long been convinced that many daffodils hate being disturbed; my Australians seem particularly to resent being left out of the ground for any length of time. Apparently they would rather crowd together than be yanked out and dried, and if enough space is available will happily move away from the mother-bulb for many years without loss of bloom. At the Arboretum in Gray's Summit, many of the older ones have been down well over 25 years.

Several years ago, while we were still growing our seedling iris and hemerocallis along with our show daffodils at the field on my parents' property, I ordered a varied assortment of daffodils (and "jonquils") from the Deep South. To my complete amazement I received that spring a parcel with daffodils in bud and bloom. The perfume being wafted from the small jonquil types was seemingly as heavy and natural as though still growing in that garden from which they had so recently been uprooted. They were planted as soon as I could take up the slack in my jaw and get a spade in my hand. As I recall they all did bloom that season and most increased by the following year so that I moved them along with the others. As these varied sorts have no labels they are planted in my "little garden," where, since I consider this my special place, things are not arranged with any thought to expert advice.

Most of us would hesitate to sanction such debonair treatment of daffodils as shipping them in bloom while still attached to the bulbs. It does go to prove how obliging the daffodil really is and how it does want to grow and will do so in such a wide variety of soils and under such different conditions that one particular soil or one type of fertilizer method is impractical to suggest to the new grower.

This is good, just what we want for the daffodil. It is high time that it became the All-American flower as universally loved as one well-known Washington figure assures us the marigold is.

Note: — Mrs. Roennfeldt has presented an interesting experience. In The 1962 American Daffodil Yearbook (page 24) the late Dr. Harold S. King reported on his experiment with bulbs replanted immediately and bulbs stored through the summer. He concluded that the stored bulbs gave a better performance. Have any other Journal readers conducted a careful experiment to determine whether lifted bulbs are better held until autumn or replanted immediately? If so, tell us of your experience.

Willis H. Wheeler, Chairman,
Committee on Health and Culture

HYBRIDIZERS' FORUM

First Blooms

"It was a great thrill to have about a dozen or so of my first recorded crosses bloom. It was an even greater thrill to have two of them be fairly decent. The best was Rouge x Wild Rose. The perianth was about 3½" across, a good white with substance. The yellow cup was soft lemon — not much contrast, but pleasing to the eye. It took wind and rain and lasted 2½ weeks. The next best was Narvik x Wild Rose, which was about the same size and also had good lasting qualities. The sibs to both of these were as doggy as anyone could find. I destroyed the bulbs as soon as the blooms faded. Another interesting seedling was Cushendall x Apricot Distinction. The entire flower was rough, with the cup reflexing against the perianth in whitish green. There was a fine fragrance.

— Jack S. Romine

Seed Production in Dutchess County, New York

... The doubles produced a little seed, some from varieties like Gay Time, Golden Castle, Shirley Temple, and Twink, which have not done so before. There was a little seed from the cyclamineus hybrids, but nothing like last year's bonanza. Aurelia was the only one of the jonquil hybrids to set seed, and that on three blossoms. It also has never done so before. There were no seed from the tazettas. However, the poets produced seed on Actaea, abundantly on Dactyl, a pod from Knave of Diamonds, Sarchedon, Sea Green, Smyrna, and three pods from Shanach. These had been pollinated heavily and in great haste at the end of the season with mixed pollen, on the theory that it was better to emulate the bee than make controlled crosses when there was really no time for pollinating.

— Edmund C. Kauzmann

Interesting Crosses

Among the more interesting crosses reported by members of Hybridizing Robin #2 were: Foray x Honeybird; Daydream x Accent; Bethany x Accent; Bobbysoxer x Inwood (?); Tranquil Morn x *N. jonquilla*; Small Talk x Mite; Matador x Scarlet Gem; Matador x Rose Ribbon; Mabel Taylor x *N. bulbocodium oboes*; Precedent x *N. watieri*; Quick Step x Pixie's Sister.

Several of the members reported significant yields from open-pollinated blooms, including Matador, Jenny, and Canarybird, as well as varieties in the more productive Divisions 1-3.

— Roberta C. Watrous

PROFESSOR FERNANDES AND THE CLASSIFIED LIST

Which is correct, *N. triandrus albus* or *N. triandrus triandrus*? *N. x biflorus* or *N. x. medioluteus*? In view of Professor Fernandes' reclassification of the genus *Narcissus*, only time will tell what will be the "correct" name for these and other familiar daffodils.

Since the time of Linnaeus, and even before, botanists have not been satisfied with the classification of the genus and several sizable shuffles of names have been made. Last year the RHS Daffodil and Tulip Year Book for 1968 presented a radically different classification of the genus by the eminent Portuguese taxonomist and authority on *Narcissus*, Professor Abilio Fernandes. If this classification is accepted, different names for old favorites will have to be learned by many of us.

We do, in fact, rely on the RHS Classified List for names of daffodils and as a new List is in preparation a letter requesting further information was sent to Mr. J. R. Cowell, Registrar, The Royal Horticultural Society. He was kind enough to furnish the following information.

"... We have not adopted in full Dr. Fernandes' re-classification. The Society's botanist, who has been studying the problem, has decided that the fairly wholesale changes proposed by Dr. Fernandes really require some detailed reasons which have not yet been given by him, so far as we can trace. As you probably know, his earlier paper, published in 1951, was adopted as the basis of the present classification and in most cases the classification there given is being retained pending elucidation of several points in his new proposals.

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"The Botanist feels that, as the majority of those who use the Register are amateurs, publication of these changes might only serve to confuse the issue. International Registration Authorities have a difficult task when trying to interpret botanists' changes to the horticulturist and as the *raison d'être* of their (I.R.A.'s) work is the stabilisation of names he feels and I agree, that the fewer the changes the better.

"We do not, of course, repudiate Dr. Fernandes' work but we are asking him to supply his arguments for changes so that these may be considered before the next subsequent edition of the Register. An explanatory note is being included in the Introduction to the pending edition."

Mr. Cowell further added that it is quite probable that certain of Dr. Fernandes' new findings will be incorporated in the pending edition. Mr. Cowell gives us a reprieve rather than a pardon. Time will tell what will happen to the names of old familiar favorites.

— William O. Ticknor

DAFFODIL PROJECTS FOR GARDEN CLUBS

By ROBERTA C. WATROUS, *Washington, D. C.*

Many American Daffodil Society members may have the problem of promoting interest in daffodils among members of general garden clubs. Some are in a position to work through state or regional organizations, others may be limited to their own small club or other clubs in their locality. The suggestions that follow are mainly for the second group, those who are working, often almost single-handed, to increase the ranks of those who appreciate and grow better daffodils.

The three steps in a club daffodil project are: inspiration, a bulb purchase program, and a show. Inspiration is provided by a well-planned meeting with an enthusiastic speaker, supported by quantities of good daffodils of various types, or slides, and some supplementary material in the way of publications, mounted colored pictures, and so on. Plans should be made without delay for the bulb purchase program that is to translate inspiration into action, and for the show next year that will mark the fruition of the year's program.

Whenever possible the inspirational program should be in the midst of the daffodil season, so that actual flowers instead of slides may be shown. Collections of named varieties may be obtained from certain growers, sent by air if necessary to ensure freshness. These flowers might well be set up in classes, as in a show. For class labels use 5 x 8 inch cards with the classification division and/or subdivision numerals and descriptions, and on each paste a colored illustration of a representative variety, cut from a catalog. Having the class number, description, illustration, and actual flowers before the eye at once is very helpful to those who are not familiar with the classification; the differences in the various classes is seen more easily with the constant reminder of what distinguished each class.

The club's librarian should arrange a small display of books on bulbs, including Jefferson-Brown's "The Daffodil" and a copy of the RHS Classified List of Daffodil Names if possible. Books may be borrowed from your local library if your club does not own them. There could also be pamphlet

and periodical material (magazine articles are most effective if cut out and mounted on light cardboard). Publications of the American Daffodil Society should be on view, of course! Add a collection of home-made posters showing such things as (1) the range of sizes, shapes and colors, (2) some popular varieties, (3) characteristics of good show varieties, (4) uses of daffodils in garden plantings, and (5) explanation of unfamiliar terms used in the classification. For this last I suggest one showing "This is *Narcissus cyclamineus*, these are *Cyclamineus* hybrids, this is *Narcissus triandrus*; these are *Triandrus* hybrids; this is *Narcissus jonquilla*, these are *Jonquilla* hybrids," with the species in a column to the left, the hybrids opposite on the right.

If it is possible to arrange a tour to gardens having good varieties or effective plantings of daffodils that should follow closely on the meeting.

There are many ways clubs can promote interest (and sometimes profit) by club orders for bulbs. The simplest method is to order the same bulb or bulbs for every member of the club at the dozen rate. This method is especially appropriate when club members are already growing some good daffodils, but wish to build up collections of superior show varieties. If the members prefer to improve their collective knowledge of choice varieties more rapidly each member might choose or be assigned a division or subdivision of the classification, buying one or more of the varieties listed in the American Daffodil Symposium. Some growers and dealers give club discounts on all orders sent by club representatives. Sometimes one club in a locality may take the lead and take orders for a number of smaller clubs, or for the public, as a money-making project.

If the club has not previously had a daffodil show it would be wise not to attempt a standard show with a full schedule the first time, but to begin with a simpler version. Shows may be mainly competitive, mainly educational, mainly aesthetic, or a happy combination. Let's assume you want this first show to be mainly educational. You want to help your members learn (1) the daffodil classification, and (2) what makes "good" daffodils good. For the first purpose a single set of classes, following the R.H.S. classification, is recommended. For a very small first show ten classes, for the ten main

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divisions, would be enough. At this early stage the entire show becomes a demonstration of the daffodil classification, without the distractions of special classes or collections. As the aim is to show as many varieties as possible in their proper places there is no need to restrict the number of varieties entered by each person. There will be time enough for that when the emphasis is on competition rather than learning.

For teaching "what makes good daffodils good" open judging is sometimes possible. That is, the judge or judges perform their duties in the presence of the club members, and aloud, explaining as they go along. Needless to say, only the most competent judges should be used for such a demonstration.

It may be that your club is about to embark on a daffodil learning and buying project, but would like to include daffodils in a general spring show this year, before their program is well under way. The following classes were devised by one of our members for a similar case: I. Three stems of one variety from any class. (Any number of entries allowed, so long as each is a different variety. Credit given for correct naming and classification.) II. Collection: 3 to 6 varieties from 2 or more divisions. Diversity of color and form will be given special consideration in judging. Only one entry allowed.) A Third class was provided for single specimens of the "Bulb of the Year" that had been ordered on the club order last year.

(Reprinted from The Daffodil Bulletin, March 1956.)

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION

(Act of October 23, 1962; Section 4369, Title 39, United States Code.)

Date of Filing: October 1, 1968. DAFFODIL JOURNAL is published quarterly at 89 Chichester Road, New Canaan, Conn. 06840 with general business offices of the publisher at the same address. The name and address of the Publisher is American Daffodil Society, Inc., 89 Chichester Road, New Canaan, Conn. 06840; Editor, Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr., 5031 Reno Road, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20008; Chairman of Publications, William O. Ticknor, 2814 Greenway Blvd., Falls Church, Va. 22042.

Owner of the publication is American Daffodil Society, Inc. There are no bondholders, stockholders, or mortgagees.

Total number of copies printed (average for preceding 12 months), 1,809; paid circulation, 1,308; sales through agents or dealers, none; free distribution, 22; total number of copies distributed, 1,330. Total number of copies printed (single issue nearest to filing date), 1,669; paid circulation, 1,266; sales through agents or dealers, none; free distribution, 27; total number of copies distributed, 1,293. I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.

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PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

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Print-out of Daffodil Data Bank	7.50
(See also p. 152)	
Binder for 12 numbers of Daffodil Journal	3.00
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The Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names is out of print and a new edition is in preparation.

Make checks payable to American Daffodil Society, Inc. Prices include postage. Correspondence is invited concerning out-of-print publications on daffodils. Copies of these are sometimes available or names will be placed on want list.

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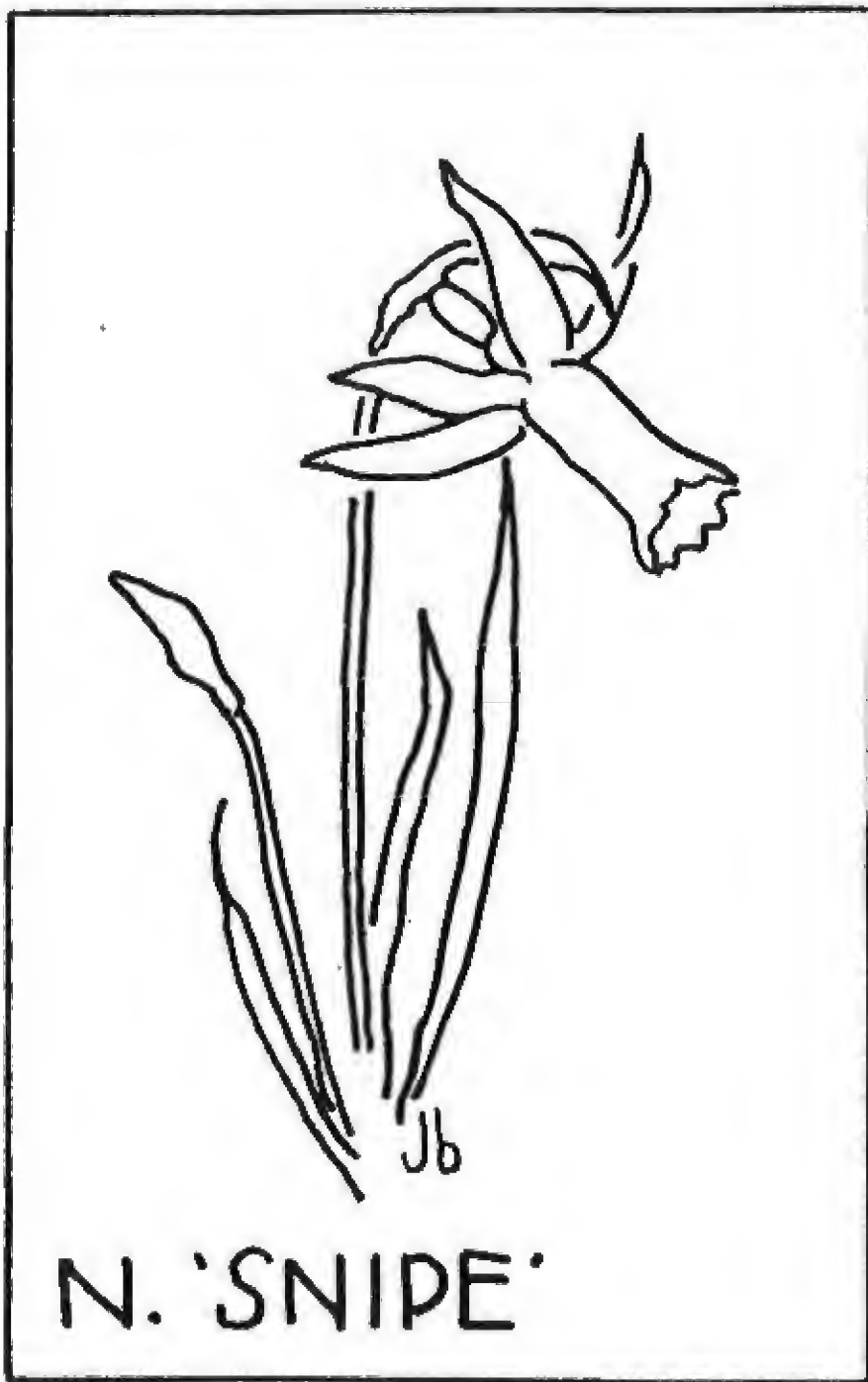
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Vol. 5, No. 4
June 1969

The

DAFFODIL JOURNAL



Quarterly Publication of

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.

The DAFFODIL JOURNAL

Quarterly Publication of the American Daffodil Society, Inc.

Volume 5

Number 4

JUNE, 1969

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THE DAFFODIL JOURNAL is published quarterly (March, June, September and December) by the American Daffodil Society, Inc., 89 Chichester Road, New Canaan, Conn. 06840. Second class postage paid at New Canaan, Conn. Subscription price (including membership) is \$5.00 per year, \$12.50 for three years. Single copies of current or back numbers are \$1.00 to members, \$1.50 to non-members.

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Articles and photographs (glossy finish) on daffodil culture and related subjects are invited from members of the Society. Manuscripts should be typewritten double-spaced, and all material should be addressed to the Editor.

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE IS JULY 15, 1969.

SCHEDULE OF MEMBERSHIP DUES IN THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

Individual Annual \$5 a year or \$12.50 for three years.

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PICTURED ON THE COVER

is Snipe, the charming small white 6a bred by A. M. Wilson from W. P. Milner x *N. cyclamineus* and registered in 1948. It is on the ADS Approved List of Miniatures. The drawing is by Jane Birchfield.

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NASHVILLE CONVENTION

By Letitia Hanson, *Washington, D. C.*

Spring came late to Washington this year. When I left for Nashville on Wednesday, April 2, I was looking forward not only to my first American Daffodil Society Convention but to my first daffodils of the 1969 season. I was not disappointed in either.

After registering at the Society's desk in the lobby of the Sheraton Motor Inn and receiving an attractive folder, members were bussed to the Southern Regional Daffodil Show at Cheekwood, the Tennessee Botanical Gardens and Fine Arts Center. Rain prevented us from visiting the famous gardens, but we were able to enjoy beautiful daffodils inside the magnificent Georgian-styled house. It was difficult to believe



At the Hillwood Country Club: Mrs. Robert F. Johnson, Wells Knierim, Mrs. Phil M. Lee, Willis H. Wheeler, Mrs. J. Gould Smith, Dr. William A. Bender, Mrs. Raymond L. Roof.

that Spring had been late in Nashville too when I saw hundreds of fine blooms entered in competition. The show was enhanced by an exhibit of arrangements using daffodils, staged by the Nashville Chapter of Ikebana International, and a display sent by Grant Mitsch. Congratulations to Mrs. Joe H. Talbot, III, and the members of her committee for a splendid show.

Members of ADS were invited to a reception at Cheekwood honoring Mr. Duncan Callicott, the new director. From Cheekwood, we went to the Hillwood Country Club for a social hour and a buffet dinner. This informal affair was a wonderful opportunity to meet other members and to visit with old friends.

Thursday morning started off with a breakfast at the Sheraton Motor Inn honoring the regional vice presidents, seven of whom were present at the head table. Mrs. Raymond Roof, Regional Vice President of the Southern Region, introduced her fellow vice presidents and their mentor, Mr. Walter E. Thompson, our Second Vice President. Mrs. Harold Stanford, President of the Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society, welcomed us to Nashville. Then Mrs. Robert Cartwright, Chairman of the Convention Committee, introduced the speaker, Mr. Jack Schwab, who showed a delightful film entitled "The Wonderful World of Flowers." Through the miracle of photography, we watched a series of flowers opening and next a sequence showing carnivorous plants trapping insects. Mr. Schwab concluded with some pictures of daffodils, which he had filmed especially for us.

After the breakfast program, we boarded busses to go to the home of Mrs. Fort Linton. During the social hour we had ample time to admire her fabulous collection of named daffodils planted in raised beds according to classes. Many of us made notes, and others took photographs. Then we enjoyed a delicious buffet lunch that featured chess pie, a Middle Tennessee speciality. Rain began to fall as we were eating lunch, and we were grateful that Mrs. Linton had provided a tent (appropriately yellow!).

Our busses took us next to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Fort. Here the rain curtailed our inspection of the garden, but we were able to enjoy the handsome house and the refreshments the Forts offered us. When we reached the home of Miss Arlene Ziegler and Miss Mabel Ward, it was raining very hard. Although all of us admired the breathtaking display of naturalized daffodils as we went up the hill to the house, few were hardy enough to venture out into the garden. Most of us were content to stay inside the house where we enjoyed an open fire and coffee served with pumpkin bread and beignets cooked at the table.

When we returned to the hotel, we found a display of daffodils sent by Mrs. Lionel Richardson. These blooms were most attractive and

brightened the whole lobby. Once again, we were making notes on varieties we would like.

That evening busses took us to the Belle Meade Country Club for a social hour and a seated dinner. Mr. Sam Caldwell, the "Old Dirt Dobber," welcomed us to "Music City, U.S.A.," and we were entertained with a program of the country music for which Nashville is so well known. Our President, Dr. Tom D. Throckmorton, then called the annual business meeting to order. He announced that Mr. and Mrs. Harry Tuggle had won the Gold Quinn Award at the show and that they were the first couple to do this. The membership ratified an amendment to Article VI, Sec. 2 of the by-laws, providing that the financial records of the Society may be audited by an individual qualified in the opinion of the committee to make an audit. Article VIII, Sec. 1 of the by-laws was amended by transferring the State of Delaware from the Middle Atlantic Region to the Northeast Region, and by changing the designation of the Far West Region to Pacific Region, both changes effective April 10, 1969. Mrs. Raymond Roof, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, submitted a report nominating our present officers for re-election, and this slate was unanimously approved. The new directors at large and regional directors are listed elsewhere in this issue. Neither the Gold nor the Silver Medal of the Society was awarded this year because no nominations were received. The business meeting was adjourned, and Dean Mack Wayne Craig of David Lipscomb College was introduced. Speaking on "Daffodils and Magnolias," Dean Craig delighted his audience with his stories about Nashville and the fascinating persons who have contributed to its lore.

Friday morning we were presented with a choice of two programs, and, for me, it was a difficult choice to make. I went to hear Mr. Duncan Callicott speak on "Landscaping with Daffodils" and thought his talk and slides were most interesting. I was sorry that I missed Mrs. Warner Jordan's demonstration of arrangements using daffodils — especailly, when I heard the enthusiastic comments of those who attended.

After the programs, most of us found time to shop in the attractive "Daffodil Boutique" managed by Mrs. Foster Zuccarello and Mrs. Roger Ingersoll. Then we boarded the busses to go to the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cartwright. The sun was shining, and we were able to enjoy this spacious garden with its attractive patio and hundreds of labeled daffodils planted along with other spring bulbs. The social hour was very pleasant as most of us had now met each other and found we had many things to talk about besides daffodils.

A buffet lunch at the Brentwood Country Club followed, and then we boarded the busses for our final garden tour. This took us first to the garden of Mr. and Mrs. R. Denton Duke, where we found both daffodils



In the Linton Daffodil Garden: Mrs. Reuben Sawyer, Peter de Jager, Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr., William G. Pannill, Mrs. Fort Linton, Matthew Zandbergen.

Photographs Courtesy of The Nashville Banner

naturalized in plantings along a stream and daffodils, labeled and classified, in a raised planting. We went on to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Allen, Jr., where we enjoyed punch and cookies while we admired their beautiful garden. Here we found hundreds of labeled varieties growing along with other flowers and presenting a most pleasing picture. As we were leaving, another member remarked that now she could understand why so many members of the Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society had won the Quinn Award, and I agreed with her.

That evening our Convention concluded with a social hour and banquet at the Sheraton Motor Inn. Our speaker, Mr. John Palek, pre-

sented a most informative talk on a new color classification system for flowers that will soon be available to us. As we parted, most of us were making plans to meet again at the Fifteenth Annual Convention in Dallas in 1970.

On Saturday I flew back to Washington after a trip with other members of the Society to the Hermitage. I left Nashville with memories of the exquisite daffodils I had seen everywhere — in the Show, in gardens, and in the attractive arrangements that graced every social affair. My thanks to everyone who made my first Convention such a wonderful experience.

DAFFODILS IN AMERICA

By Jan de Graaff, Gresham, Oregon

*Abridged from a talk given on April 4, 1968
at the 13th ADS Daffodil Convention, Portland, Oregon.*

I should like to talk on three aspects of the daffodil — the history of the industry in our country, the changes in the variety selection as I have observed them, and, finally, the way the hybridizing of daffodils looks from the point of view of the commercial grower and breeder.

The year 1924 was close to the beginning of the daffodil industry in the United States. Long before then daffodils were grown here, mostly for pleasure and only a little for profit. It was only when an amendment to Quarantine 37 was announced, with its threat to exclude the daffodil from importation, that it became economically profitable and important to grow daffodils. Actually we can date the beginning of the daffodil industry on the Pacific Coast at about 60 years ago. It was at that time that the U. S. Department of Agriculture established an Experiment Station at Bellingham, Wash., and planted 170,000 bulbs. This site was selected after a 2-year search all over the United States for locations comparable to those in the bulb districts of Holland. By 1912, more than a million bulbs were being grown at the station.

By 1918, several growers were in the business, mostly cut-flower growers. One of these was Joe Smith of Olympia, Wash. Those among you who collect daffodil literature may remember and even own some early copies of Joe's Bulletin, a very amusing and interesting little monthly that has appeared for many years.* A larger grower was

* Though no longer principally devoted to daffodils, Joe's Bulletin still appears. It can be obtained by writing to Joe's Bulletin, P.O. Box 44, Lamoni, Iowa, 50140. If you send \$2.00 you will get a 3-year subscription, and it is worth that much for its amusing articles, letters to the editor, and advertisements.

George Lawler, who was also a real-estate operator. He lived near Tacoma, Wash., in a lovely Dutch Colonial house, and he invested heavily in good daffodils. He was the first to buy quantities of Fortune, at \$75.00 and later at \$50.00 per bulb.

Another early daffodil grower was John McRae Smith of Bellingham, who felt that our Northwest climate was ideal for bulb growing. About the turn of the century he brought bulbs from Scotland to Bellingham, and it was he who interested the State Department of Agriculture in bulbs as a new industry for the State of Washington.

Another grower, Mrs. Mary Stewart, saw his bulbs and became interested in growing them at her home on Samish Island. Mrs. Stewart told a newspaper reporter in April 1953 that there was much scepticism expressed when she went to Mount Vernon to pick up her first shipment of bulbs from Holland which had arrived by river boat. She was the first person to grow bulbs in the Skagit Valley, starting with a few thousand bulbs. Mrs. Stewart said that local farmers felt that her son, Sam, was wasting good farmland on flower growing when he took over his mother's bulb-growing project. It had by then grown too big for her to handle. Some farmers felt that oats would be a more suitable crop for him to raise, but as time passed it has become evident that bulb growing is one of Skagit Valley's leading industries. Now the growers are shipping cut flowers, a byproduct of the bulbs, and this has become almost as important an industry as the bulb raising.

On January 1, 1923 an amendment to Quarantine No. 37 provided for the unlimited entry of narcissus bulbs for the three years ending December 31, 1925. In that 3-year period many growers, both on the East and West coasts, imported huge quantities of daffodils and embarked on the commercial production of bulbs for the American greenhouses and the wholesale and retail trade. In the East, vast acreages on Long Island, New York, in New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina, and even as far south as Florida, were planted to daffodils. In the West it was growers in western Washington, Oregon, and California that responded. Because of its favored position as a contiguous country, Canada, that is British Columbia, was also heavily involved.

For several years after January 1, 1926 narcissus bulbs were admitted in limited quantities only, to replenish stocks of older varieties or for the introduction of the newer daffodil hybrids. Such importations were given the hot water treatment at the time of entry. On January 14, 1935 it was announced that after December 15, 1936 narcissus bulbs would be authorized entry in unlimited quantities but would all be subjected to the hot water treatment. November 10, 1938 brought the next change in entry requirements. At that time it was announced that on and after August 15, 1939 treatment of the bulbs would only be required when

inspection at the port of entry disclosed an infestation of the bulb-and-stem nematode.

Now 42 years after the Quarantine went into effect, the large commercially profitable ventures on the East Coast have disappeared. Some daffodils are still produced there for cut flowers and as a source of supply of inexpensive bulbs. There is, however, no East Coast production of high-quality bulbs for the wholesale trade in our country. Several retail establishments with whom we deal are keen and devoted growers of novelties, but their total effort does not cover many acres.

In the West, the California growers have almost disappeared. Oregon, once the leading producer of quality King Alfred bulbs, with more than 600 acres planted, produces very little now, and Washington too has a sharply reduced acreage, from 1,000 to less than 700.

There was a span of 40 years between the enormous investment in daffodils imported for bulb production and the present, when the crop has no longer such economic importance and the industry is on the decline. I lived through those 40 years, and I was very much involved in the industry, as an importer, a dealer, and a representative for the de Graaff Brothers Co., one of the largest growers of daffodils abroad.

The experience was an amazing and really unforgettable one for a young man just out of Holland. To see a new country as it were, from the inside, to sit in on many of the deliberations of the farmers interested in this new crop, and to talk with the Department of Agriculture officials, on a Federal and State level, was all pretty heady business. Of course, the money involved was tremendous. According to Dr. David Griffiths,* prior to the quarantine about 40 million daffodils were imported yearly; another 40 million of the so-called Paper Whites were also imported. This enormous quantity of bulbs, for which a demand was already created, had to be supplied after 1928 from domestic sources only. It was up to the American growers to produce the bulbs.

Obviously, this was a situation which appealed to the American temperament and business acumen. In the three years prior to the beginning of the quantity restrictions, effective on January 1, 1926, the orders I booked ran into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. I would come home to our office in Noordwyk, Holland, with my book filled with page after page of orders — King Alfred mother bulbs at \$1,000 and more per ton. It was not only King Alfred that I sold in those early days of the industry. I was recently looking through some of my old

* Senior Horticulturist, Office of Horticultural Crops and Diseases, Bureau of Plant Industry, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. His booklet on the culture of daffodils appeared in 1924 and was reissued in 1930 as Circular No. 122.

papers and I found an order I booked in 1928 which reads as follows: 50 tons of King Alfred; 5 tons each of Spring Glory; Laurens Koster; Sir Watkin; Minister Talma; Treserve; and smaller quantities of other varieties — making \$90,000.00 altogether. This was just one of the many orders booked.

As could be expected, the enthusiasm of the people to whom I sold daffodils rubbed off on me. Here, as I could see so plainly, in a new country, with millions of people as potential customers of bulbs and with a fully protected industry, here was a future that could not be equalled in Europe. And as a young man, I was chafing at the bit to get a start myself. In this desire I was extremely lucky in the type of associates I found here in Oregon. Because my father had travelled on the Coast for some 30 years before I arrived, I found a lot of ready-made friends. Through these friends I met the then Governor of Oregon, Julius Meier, his lawyers and some of his friends. All of them had faith in Oregon. They had faith in the land. This new industry, as pretty and as profitable a crop as the daffodils promised to be, was just what they were looking for.

I sold a lot of daffodils and I started working toward a business of my own. I found a lovely farm, and in the fall of 1928, with two American partners, I set up the Oregon Bulb Farms near Gresham with 10 tons of King Alfred and some 20,000 mother bulbs each of 10 other varieties — all varieties in which I had faith. I am almost ashamed now to mention the names. Minister Talma, which we considered an even better variety for forcing than King Alfred; Sulphur Beauty, a white; Spring Glory, a bicolor; Lord Kitchener, then called Leedsii; Frans Hals, a poetaz; The Pearl, a double; Campernell single; Treserve, a good yellow trumpet in its day, and Orange Cup, a sweet-scented yellow, orange-cupped poetaz. To bring the farms up-to-date in the daffodil world, I also imported 125 varieties in quantities of 1,000 to 1,500 bulbs, 117 other varieties in quantities of 200 to 1,000, and other 114 varieties in quantities of 3 to 24 bulbs. The 1928 planting amounted to \$111,000 plus freight and duty, and it was, for a young enterprise, quite an investment. There were 366 varieties involved.

The next year we added 227 other varieties in quantities of 300 to 500 bulbs, and altogether our imports for that year, just for our own farm, amounted to another \$117,000, plus duty and freight. Again in 1930, we imported heavily, and in 1931, again. In 1932, we brought in another 100 varieties and in 1934, some 34 more. We bought also from England, from R. F. Calvert, more than 100 varieties, all of them in small quantities. In September 1936, I bought from the Franklin B. Mead estate in Fort Wayne, Ind., the complete collection of 241 varieties plus 34 of which the names had been lost. I might add that in 1938,

I bought the C. E. Bailey collection of 145 varieties and that we bought heavily, in the intervening and in all following years, from Guy Wilson, J. Lionel Richardson, the Brodie of Brodie, Barr & Sons, from various Dutch growers, and from our English affiliate, the Spalding Bulb Company.

Apart from my own hybrids, about which I will talk a little later, we then had some 1,200 different varieties. That was in 1938, just 30 years ago.

By the year 1932, after we had been going only a few years, I found that my Dutch frugality and work methods did not jibe with those of my American partners. However prosperous it was in those days, the bulb business just cannot afford inefficiency. I therefore bought out the other stockholders and in 1934 became the sole owner of the Oregon Bulb Farms. I had already embarked on an ambitious hybridizing program, and when I became the owner, I intensified my efforts. There is a vast difference in the aims of hybridizers and in their appraisal of the results obtained. In trying to raise some nice daffodils for his garden an amateur grower has a completely different objective than, for instance, the geneticist who wants to experiment or to prove some preconceived theories. With only wholesale outlets, a commercial grower has, again, a different aim. He must be aware of the per acre production and revenue, thus adding factors that narrow his choice. As a grower, steeped in the tradition of a family business engaged in daffodil breeding since 1872 and in daffodil raising for at least a couple of centuries, I have very strict criteria. The daffodil that I introduce must be good on the show bench; it must be vigorous and pretty in the garden or in the greenhouse. It must have a sound bulb, not subject to basal rot or other weaknesses; it must increase rapidly and form attractive, salable bulbs in a good percentage of the total yield. In other words, at a price that will appeal to the ultimate buyers and in quantities that are commensurate with its production potential, a new variety should pay its way.

In the early days of my venture, when we paid 25 cents per hour to our help and \$75 per month to our foreman, a total yield of around \$500 per acre looked pretty nice to us. Soon it had to be \$750 per acre. When I sold out, in 1959, I dare say that the cost of production exceeded \$1,000 per acre. This meant that with a yield of from 15,000 to 20,000 salable commercial bulbs per acre, a price from \$60 to \$65 per thousand for top size was the minimum required in order to break even. If the commercial bulbs were to pay for our hybridizing program and carry, as well, the extra load of publicity and promotion of daffodils, then we had to obtain an even better price. We did all right in the beginning years. By the end of the war, in 1946, we reached the best

possible returns — a fair compensation for our efforts and a little left over for all our experimental work.

By 1948, when the full impact of the renewed importations from Holland was felt, the production cost was all too close to our total revenue. You will remember that Quarantine 37's special restrictions on daffodils were dropped in 1938, but World War II intervened, and the impact of foreign importations was not felt until several years after the War's end. When I sold in 1959 I gave up all the seedlings old and new; all the species, of which I had accumulated stocks and, also, all the seed that we had gathered the last year. I really do not know what happened to the work in progress. I see some of our varieties still being offered and was delighted to find a few in Grant Mitsch's collection. Carita, Enterprise, Windblown, Forty-Niner, Cathedral, Chula, Pink Diamond, Pink Cloud (first double pink), Polar Star, Concerto, Roman Candle, and Western Star were all good daffodils. They can still stand comparison with the best.

There were other daffodils, not of my raising, of which I had accumulated substantial stocks and of which I held high hopes for the future. Looking at my planting lists, I should like to mention a few of them, my favorites of a decade ago —

Actaea, still the prettiest Poeticus.

Beersheba, of course, still a lovely thing.

Beryl, a charming little daffodil for the rock garden.

Binkie, an unusual color, refined flower.

Bonnington, a fine bicolor.

Broughshane, still a beauty of sculptural form.

California Gold, a lovely example of the best orange and gold.

Carbineer, Chinese White, Coverack Perfection — all fine parents of other good things.

Daisy Schäffer, unsurpassed still in beauty.

February Gold, early and good. Swansdown, late and good.

Fortune's Bowl, the best of Fortune's children.

Galway, still a fine yellow.

Grape Fruit, one of the first of the lemon-colored daffodils and still good.

John Evelyn, still unsurpassed.

Krakatoa, still outstanding; Mabel Taylor; Mount Hood; Mrs. R. O. Backhouse; Moonshine; Royal Sovereign; Rustom Pasha; Silver Chimes; Stadium; Swansdown; Texas; Thalia; Trevithian; Trousseau, also a daffodil of classical beauty; and Zero.

And that is my list of favorites — the sum total of 32 daffodils which I consider outstanding.

All 32 are basically good garden varieties that should please the public at large, if not, possibly, the most advanced experts. I could expand that list by adding similar, but earlier flowering, varieties; and similar, but later flowering, varieties. I could add other varieties with more scent. For a long time I kept a stock of Bath's Flame, simply because the elegantly twisting petals and the generally loose appearance of the flower and its long stems made it perfect for large flower arrangements. For the same reason I have kept one which I called April Showers (its original name was Distingué, but nobody here could pronounce it), a pure white short-cupped "Leedsii." I have held on to a little yellow, orange-cupped Poetaz seedling because of its fragrance. Give me 50 different daffodils such as I have named here, and I think I shall have a really perfect range of the most beautiful that can be found.

I should add a few miniatures, for they are a separate world, have a different purpose, and should be judged accordingly. I also should add half a dozen of the split-corona daffodils, which to me, have a charm of their own but should not be compared with the "classical" daffodil.

I feel I should say a special word about the little daffodils of Mr. Fowlds, the most charming subjects for the rock garden and for growing in pots in the cool greenhouse. Here is one of the finest examples of what a devoted amateur grower can achieve. These miniatures of Fowlds are not spectacular. When you study them carefully, however, you will notice that they have a perfection and a finish that puts them in a class all by themselves. Mr. Fowlds is to be congratulated on his achievement, and Grant Mitsch is to be congratulated for having the courage, or should I say sympathy, to introduce this material.

Let us remember that, in preparing the 1955 edition of the Classified List of Daffodil Names, more than 4,000 were eliminated — varieties no longer produced or available. Add to this the number eliminated since then and we easily come to a total of 6,000 names of varieties that existed once, daffodils loved by their raisers, daffodils listed in catalogs and in articles on our favorite flower, daffodils mentioned in our literature. Color plates were made of many of these novelties; others were listed in retail catalogues. At the very least, we can put the money expended in raising them, in bringing them to a point when, say, 100 bulbs of each were available, at \$1,000 for each. Multiply that with 6,000 and we get 6 million dollars. Most of these were pre-war dollars.

Actually this figure is much too low. It could easily be twice as much. Whatever the figure, we can ask ourselves "Was it too high a price to pay for the beauty we see around us today?" I, for one, do not think so. I believe that the world is better off for people like Grant Mitsch, Guy Wilson, Lionel Richardson; people like my grandfather, my father, and myself. It may sound very boastful to include myself, but it is a

fact that in doing this work with daffodils, or with tulips, iris or lilies, all of us commercial plant breeders are performing a service to the world of horticulture. Whatever our standards, and luckily there is a great deal of difference between those applied by the various breeders, the public gets an ever wider variety of plants for its gardens.

Seasons, forms, colors, scents are extended, amplified, modified. In the world of today, however, there is little room for us. In fact, it seems to me that we have but the slightest of toeholds. We, nevertheless, still hang on. And if we did not get a deep satisfaction out of what we do, out of managing to keep going, by hook or crook, we should not do it at all. For, I can assure you, hybridizing today is no longer a profitable enterprise. Our work is getting more and more difficult. Your coming here today is recognition of the achievement of one breeder, Grant Mitsch. It is the finest encouragement you could have given him, this visit to Oregon.

If it is so now for our present-day breeders, then, reading the life of Luther Burbank, a book by Ken Kraft published last year, we realize that this already was so by the turn of the century. Burbank was the last hybridizer — plant improver would be better — interested in *all* horticulture. He worked on a large scale with a great variety of plants. His methods were strictly empirical, but by virtue of the size of his operation, by an astute sense of what is good — a flair for quality, for flavor, scent and beauty — he managed to produce some wonderful things. That later he was discredited, that some of his claims were exaggerated, that the spineless cactus, for instance, was found to be worthless, is deplorable. Nothing can take away his solid achievements in many fields, nor the enormous influence he had on the gardeners of the world. Because of Burbank, markets were opened up to new varieties, opportunities were made for new experimentation. Because of the interest that he inspired, others like Mitsch, Evans, and myself, have a little easier time than we would have had without his pioneering work.

Reading about Burbank, I learned, somewhat to my surprise, that the Carnegie Foundation did finance him for several years. In 1905 they gave him a grant of \$10,000 per year and stipulated that one of their scientists should be in Santa Rosa, Calif., with Burbank, to study his methods and report on them. Now this was a curious situation — not the fact that the Carnegie Foundation appropriated the money, but that they thought that Burbank had discovered a new scientific method in his hybridizing work. This assumption points up what to me has always been a source of some amusement — the idea that there is a secret in plant breeding for horticultural purposes. There is no secret — *creation is a patient search*.

Plant breeders are a curious breed of people. They come in all types

and they each have different ideas. There is the "pollen dauber" who mixes all the pollen he can gather. He puts it on all the plants he can reach, and he raises all the seed that he can manage to grow to maturity. From the resulting swarm of hybrids he then selects one or two outstanding plants and, post facto, attributes to them some interesting parents. He can never reach the same results twice, for the ancestry of his successes is hopelessly obscured and lost.

I am thinking of more serious breeders now, of what make them successful. It is a flair for seeing in the plants they love, those characteristics, however hidden they might be, that, once strengthened, will bring them a step nearer to the ultimate goal. It is a gift for selecting out of the seedlings those plants that show promise, it is an insight into the possibilities of recombination, and, finally, it is the good taste to select, out of each round of hybridizing, those flowers that come near to an ideal. Hybridizing, such as Grant Mitsch is doing, takes a feeling for something that to most gardeners would be hidden. It takes sympathy for the plants one is working with. And then it takes patience and faith: patience to keep on working in spite of a world that, by and large, cares very little, to carry on in spite of the sparse returns and in spite of the physical effort, and faith in the material one works with and in the eventual outcome of one's work. Faith that the world, that the gardeners of the world, will come around and will share the pleasure of seeing more and more beautiful plants. Last but not least, it takes courage and self-discipline to be ruthless in one's selections, to throw away the seedlings that are not really good and that hold no promise for further work. I was told the other day of one breeder of sweet peas who accumulated 45 acres of breeding material. I have owned, at one time, some 5 acres of daffodil seedlings, all in little lots, all staked and recorded. No one could afford to do this now. The cost is too high.

In lilies, it is my considered opinion that one must raise 10,000 seedlings of any given cross in order to see the entire range of the possible combinations. Even then it might be no. 10,001 that would be the ideal plant. In daffodils, where seed is never so abundant, I would put the figure lower, but, if at all possible, I feel that 1,000 seedlings of any one cross should be raised if one wants to see the full range of possible recombinations of factors.

The Carnegie Foundation directors thought that they could tabulate Burbank's work and that they could discover his secrets. And they gave up in disgust. There was no secret. Burbank talked to his plants; he spent hours crawling among them to find the most fragrant, or the most beautiful. It was all a method of trial and error, of making crosses on a large scale, over and over again.

I do not know if Grant talks to his daffodils. He has narrowed down

his search; he knows, as the years go by, what each variety can impart to its offspring. Obviously, such work should never depend on commercial success; he should have public support, and the Government or one of the Foundations should finance him. Then commercial growers should take the end result — the fine new varieties — multiply them and put them on the market. I do think that for most people, to work within the restraints of the business world is healthy. It weeds out the fakirs, the lazy, the dreamers. But there should be a time when a representative group of gardeners can say, "There has been enough of hard work; enough of a struggle. From now on just raise more and better new plants and don't try to make it pay."

For a business man to make this statement seems to be a contradiction to his principles. Perhaps it is. But many good people have had to give up their hybridizing work, simply because it did not pay.

Today we live in a world of specialization. Carrying on with daffodils, Grant Mitsch stands almost alone. He has the flair of the best of plant breeders. What he introduces is good. I have gone out of the daffodil game and have embarked on similar work with lilies. Others here in Oregon are raising new iris and many other new plants. All over the world there are, and always will be, people working toward improving the plants beloved by them. Traveling widely, I have found these people in remote places, in New Zealand, Australia, Tasmania, South Africa, and all over northern Europe. They are patiently struggling with one or two plant families and producing magnificent results.

I mentioned that the times are against us. The economic structure of our world is such that there is no leeway for the dreamers of beautiful dreams, for the idealists, for the people of faith in mankind and the future. Catalogs cost too much, advertising is too expensive, parcel post gets to be beyond our means. Labor costs, the cost of living, gasoline, land prices, building costs, typewriters, tape and string and cartons all cost more and more. The number of people interested in our type of work is, apparently, not growing. Where are the youngsters in the ADS? Where are they in the North American Lily Society, in the Iris or Rose Societies?

I do not want to end this talk on a note of pessimism. I am not discouraged. Somehow, each in our own way, a few of us breeders manage to hang on and continue with our chosen work. I have a feeling that a change is coming, perhaps more rapidly than we can realize today. The other day, I went to a show by artists of Oregon that included many hundreds of paintings, with only one work from each artist. Much to my surprise, I found that most of the paintings this year had a clearly recognizable subject. They were well painted, carefully thought out. Now, to one who looks at many paintings every year

and collects them in a very minor way, this was an amazing shift. With it comes the inevitable corollary — when you try and paint something specific, a teapot or a vase of flowers, your technique must also be definite, positive, and precise. You cannot just dribble paint on the canvas, as last year's artists did, and produce an attractive object. You have to know perspective and how to put the paint on the canvas.

That same change — and it is a revolutionary one — I see also coming in horticulture. I believe that future generations, perhaps not our children, but our grandchildren and their offspring, will again take a lively interest and a quiet pride in their gardens and in new and better garden plants. Perhaps they will support the hybridizers then working.

I am grateful to you for letting me bring some of these ideas before you. I am very glad that you came here to see my good friends Grant Mitsch and Murray Evans, and I want to thank you for traveling this far away from your homes and gardens to see what our beautiful State has in store for you. Thank you, too, for the support you have given in all these years to horticulture.

JAN DE GRAAFF GIVES DAFFODIL LIBRARY TO ADS

After specializing in daffodils for over thirty years, Jan de Graaff sold his stocks in 1959 in order to concentrate on lilies, a flower to which little attention had been paid until he began to explore its possibilities. Last June de Graaff sold his Oregon Bulb Farms to M. J. Murdock, inventor of the oscilloscope and chairman of the board of Tektronix, Inc., an electronics concern with headquarters in Beaverton, Oregon.

In ending a notable career and disposing of his properties, de Graaff is dividing his library between the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which will receive his books on lillies, and the American Daffodil Society, which is being given a large collection of books and catalogs on bulbs, especially daffodils. So far eight cartons of material have been received with the assurance that there will be more before the cleanup is finished.

The material has not yet been opened and studied, but the inventory which came with it indicates that there are about 60 books, numerous catalogs, and breeding records of C. E. Bailey, Franklin B. Mead, and Oregon Bulb Farms. Among numerous scarce items are copies of Burbidge & Baker, an original edition of Peter Barr's *Ye Narcissus or Daffodyl Flowre, and hys Roots*, Bowles' *Handbook of Narcissus*, Calvert's *Daffodil Growing for Profit and Pleasure*, complete sets of Daffodil Year Books of the Royal Horticultural Society, the American Horticultural Society, and the American Daffodil Society, a complete set of catalogs of Oregon Bulb Farms from 1929 to 1955 in four bound volumes, and a *Classified List* dated 1907.

Still to come is a framed set of watercolors of daffodils believed to have been the work of Mrs. Wolley-Dod and done about one hundred years ago. These are probably the only reproductions in color of some of the early daffodils, such as *Princeps*.

Mr. de Graaff has stated that all his volumes are an outright gift to the Society, to be used to the best advantage of the Society, including the right to sell, exchange, or otherwise to dispose of each item. With the exception of a few items which duplicate publications already in our library and which are in good supply, it is likely that all the material will be made a part of the library, thus greatly increasing its scope and value. Few plant societies, regardless of their size, are likely to have a complete library of their own. It is proposed to publish a catalog of our expanded library as soon as the indexing can be completed, so that members may make use of its rich material.

The Society's library is now worthy of a bookplate and if we have members who are gifted in that field and are willing to submit sketches, their suggestions will be placed before the director for selection of a design.

— G. S. L., Jr.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE SEASON, 1969

In this issue we follow the daffodil season from northern California south and east to Texas, Tennessee, and South Carolina. Regions with later seasons will be visited in the next issue.

NOTES FROM A NORTHERN CALIFORNIA GARDEN

By Jack S. Romine, Walnut Creek, Calif.

When the editor asked Bob Jerrell and me to write an account of daffodils as they perform in our area, we agreed that I should cover chiefly the garden types and species and species hybrids and that he would cover the show types. Our season has been about as perfect as a daffodil season can be.

After attending the national convention in Portland last year and hearing Roberta Watrous's presentation on the little ones, I ordered as many as I could locate. Nearly all of them have bloomed, and I like them all. Tête-a-Tête and Jumblie look like the sisters they are and perform for me in almost identical fashion except that Jumblie is several inches taller. Their tiny yellow trumpet-like blossoms have perfect form on first opening and stay in superb condition for three weeks. I had never particularly cared for Bebop and Bobbysoxer on the show table; now that I have grown them myself, I would not be without them. The bloom size, stem height, and foliage seem to me to be in pleasing proportion. *N. calicicola*, blooming the first year, looked quite good, and next to it Sundial (*N. rupicola* x *N. poeticus*) looked like an improved *calicicola*. Only one form of *N. bulbocodium* is consistently good for me. The subspecies *obesus* never reaches over four inches, and the "fat" cups justify the Latin description. Small Talk, Wee Bee, and Mustard Seed

were justified by their extreme earliness, but my favorite little fellow is Pixie's Sister — low, prolific, in two tones of yellow. It lasts and lasts.

Among jonquil hybrids, my choice is Sugarbush. It is described as fading to white, and does at the end, but its typical coloring is quite different. The perianth is white, the cup is soft honey yellow, and there is a distinct quarter-inch band of perianth white at the edge of the cup. I do not know of another daffodil in any classification with the same color pattern. A bonus is the fragrance, nearly as powerful as in Sweetness, but subtler and more appealing. A better white jonquil is Pueblo, blooming in pairs, which needs only a more refined perianth to be a classic. In red and yellow jonquil hybrids, Finch is the leader. One bulb produced ten stalks, only one of which had two blooms, and the quality was uniformly good.

In tazettas there is nothing in my garden that can equal Cragford year after year for vigor, perfume, and vivid coloring. I have won a blue ribbon on it every time I have entered it. Some judges think its perianths are too rough — I cannot agree, for it is the waviness of the petals that gives it a lyric agreeability.

Triandrus hybrids? For a pleasant change from white and yellow, try Rosedown, a yellow and orange. Though it cannot measure up to the quality of Harmony Bells and others, it is a pleasant addition for color.

Earliest and smallest of my cyclamineus hybrids was Mite. It dominated the corner of a large planting box for three weeks. Goldette was similar but lacked the grace and vigor of Mite. Baby Doll, Estrellita, and Willet look quite similar. All have reflexed perianths with wide petals and stylish long cups. Of these three, Willet will probably have a slight edge on the show bench. In creamy white, Jenny behaves like a peasant but looks like a lady. I hadn't anticipated the really bright contrast of red and yellow in Satellite. The color stayed much better than in one of its parents, Rouge. In overall form this hybrid is not as satisfactory as it might be but the color is unbeatable. Beside it, Chickadee hardly seemed colored, attractive though it is in its own right.

To me, a garden cultivar is a daffodil that normally cannot qualify on the show bench but has superior visual appeal as a pot, bedding, or landscape bulb. It should be floriferous, sturdy, and lasting, and it should have some striking attribute such as color or size or heavy ruffling in the cup. Lebanon, white and yellow, and Early Sunrise, light yellow and yellowish-orange, both qualify. Early Sunrise is perhaps the first of all large daffodils to bloom and is the easiest daffodil for pots I have ever grown, nudging out Delibes. In the regular season a 15-foot row of Lebanon, down four years, brought strangers to the front door to ask its name. Bonneville, in cream white, is the largest daffodil I have seen, and I predict it will become the outstanding garden cultivar when it increases sufficiently.

Late bloomers like the poets and poet-derivatives might as well be called garden cultivars, for they seldom if ever get to the local shows. My favorite over the years is Cushendall, white with emerald eye, though this year Cantabile had magnificently smooth perianths and the coloring promised by the catalog description. Also reliable are Silver Salver and Dactyl.

I have been saving the best for last. Of all the flowers I grew this season, regardless of classification, my choice would be Dainty Miss, 7b. One bulb threw five stalks, and as a student judge I would have rated four of them at 95 points and one at 98! Since *N. watieri* is one of the parents (and

my impression of *watieri* is one of ephemeral substance) it was gratifying to find that Dainty Miss had substance like cardboard and kept it for three weeks.

— AND FROM ANOTHER

By Robert E. Jerrell, *Orinda, California*

It is now the end of the first week in April, and while the daffodil season is by no means over, still more than two full months of bloom have passed. It may be of interest to pause and review the high points of this time and to try to put these highlights into perspective with the factors of rainfall and temperature that so critically affect them. Here in the area of San Francisco the threat of frost is minimal, and actual freezing is of consequence only as far as tender or subtropical plants are concerned. Records beginning in mid-November show the "to date" low temperature as 39° F. Every few days thereafter the track of high and low was noted on a graph until the present. It shows no high above 68° and no low below 30° from November until the early part of February. Between these extremes were much more sustained temperatures between 37° and 60°. This entire period was accompanied by abundant rainfall that was nearly ideally spaced as far as absorption by the soil was concerned. The breaks between storms were just enough to give the ground a chance to drain and the bulbs a chance to breathe. The overall effect of this protractedly mild and wet winter was to provide unusually fine conditions for root development. In general the bloom in northern California was somewhat delayed by the storms; but there were outstanding examples of varieties coming into flower early and holding particularly well.

A few flowers in a large clump of Armada were the forerunners of the daffodil season. These opened on February 9th and held in attractive condition until mid-March. For whatever reasons, the flowers were uniformly rough and not up to their usual color intensity. Several other early varieties, such as Zero, Nampa, and Ceylon, seemed to share the quality of ribbing in the perianths to an unusual degree. Perhaps this was a result of the superabundant water during the flower development period. After the first of March the weather improved considerably, and flowers were much more typical.

It is only of interest to mention varieties that exhibit outstanding merit. As one would expect from its show record, Aircastle holds the unquestioned first position. For size, precision, subtlety, and faultless form it is without peer in anything seen this year. Probably next after this, though in a very different style of flower, was Easter Moon with flawless waxen texture and a luminous green eye. Rivaling this was an exhibit of three stems of Nazareth grown to perfection and displayed at a private show on the San Francisco peninsula which was sponsored by the Woodside-Atherton Garden Club. It was all but impossible to distinguish between those three flowers, each of which had reversed to purest white. The two finest 2a red cups seen were Falstaff and Revelry. Although Falstaff is still in short supply, it will be much sought after for showing the best qualities of its parent Ceylon coupled with improved color intensity and distinct style. Revelry is one of those rare bulbs that seem incapable of producing a

faulty blossom. While not of the most rigidly formal stance, it is a commandingly elegant flower of richest color and matchless finish. It shares many of these qualities with the less durable 3a red cup *Ardour*, which must be protected from sun if it is to be seen at its finest. When given this trifling extra attention, *Ardour* can be a formidable opponent on the show bench.

Among the outstanding flowers seen this year was a group of New Zealand varieties that were made available through the special offer of the ADS year before last. The 2c *Snowdeen* showed itself to be a remarkably durable flower in contrast to its appearance of fugitive, translucent delicacy. It held in the garden for two full weeks before going to a show where it defied the trying conditions of an exhibit hall. The 1a *Kanga* was also a study of the highest quality in a brilliant metallic gold. A common characteristic through all the varieties that were included in the New Zealand group appears to be absolutely unmarked perianth segments. So far none of them has shown a mitten or a rib or a nick. If this proves to be the case in future years it will mean that these defects have been effectively bred out of the lines there.

Still another group of remarkably fine flowers points up a serious limitation in the present commercial distribution of daffodils. The three varieties in question are *China Moon*, *Valor*, and *Nimbus*, all products of the fine and thoughtfully careful work of the late Kenneth Smith of Staten Island. The first of these is a bicolor with an unusually large cup of clear medium yellow which is heavily ruffled in a way that makes it seem almost carved. The perianth segments are broad, smooth, and of very heavy substance. The perianth tended to cup somewhat as it grew here; but it was possible to groom it without difficulty so that it held at a suitable angle to the cup. A blossom of *China Moon* was exhibited at the Northern California Daffodil Show, where it evoked a great many inquiries as to its availability. Unfortunately there was no satisfactory answer to this question because the bulbs of this and the others were made available to me privately by Mrs. Smith. Whether it is available through any of the commercial channels is unknown to me. Yet the public response would certainly indicate the flower has general appeal.

Valor is a 2a of great style and precision with a long, slender cup of deep gold against a lighter foil of clear yellow. While not of trumpet length, it is structurally reminiscent of *Cantatrice* in its proportions. Several bulbs of this variety were planted, and the flowers, which are held well above the foliage, were of uniformly high quality. Had this variety bloomed a bit earlier, it would have been interesting to see in competition with *Ormeau* and *Galway* with which it would be classed. The last of these Smith varieties is *Nimbus*, a 2b of fine, clear contrast that gives an especially fresh impression. Again this is of a type with a rather long and slender cup but with more fluting than *Valor*. It is a pity that these and no doubt other daffodils from discriminating but less publicized breeders can not be better known.

Now the season is approaching its brilliant close, bringing with it some of the most refined of all the daffodils. The late whites are, I fear, often neglected because they develop after most shows have been held. The first two flowers of *Pigeon* have just opened and hint at the splendid promise of a large clump heavy with buds. *Dallas* is still days from flowering. Should the weather suddenly warm excessively and thereby deprive us of the full

stay of these last, there is always the comforting knowledge that the season in Oregon is singularly late. If our nearly three full months of prime bloom are not enough, we can always travel in search of other fine varieties.

HAPPINESS IS A GARDEN OF DAFFODILS

By Mrs. Royal A. Ferris, Jr., *Dallas, Texas*

As Carey Quinn reminds us, "Spring comes a full month early every year when you grow daffodils." This was particularly true this year. February Gold could not wait for her birthday month, so eager was she to enjoy the balmy days of late January. A gay parade of color climbed my hillside. In the ranks I found March Sunshine, Peeping Tom, Red Sunrise, *N. jonquilla*, Carlton, Carbineer, and Tête-a-Tête. The faithful Trousseau was our first pale bicolor. We had anxious moments about this false spring, knowing that an inevitable freeze would bring an end to the promise of many swelling buds.

The coolness of our days gave our flowers a greater longevity and a brilliance of color rarely seen in Dallas gardens. Many were the invitations to visit other gardens before a flattening freeze.

Inasmuch as we are trying to stimulate interest in the growing of more daffodils in our area, we are especially interested in varieties to recommend as repeat performers. Our experience has taught us that weather-proof early varieties are our lasting favorites, as they escape our hot drying winds.

As we visited other gardens we saw a pattern formed by P. D. Williams's hybridizations. Well do we remember Dr. Throckmorton's comments on their dependability in the Midwest. These old varieties have a place in many hearts, as was borne out in the recent symposium.

We are encouraged that our Park Department's selections are attracting attention with their median plantings as well as with the flowers in their perennial beds.

Another ADS member, Mrs. James K. Kerr, was equally delighted with her February flowers — particularly because her bloom usually comes about ten days after mine. In a conscientious effort to suggest repeating varieties, she catalogued 41 cultivars that qualified either as ribbon-class in quality or as dependable garden decoration. Eight were hybridizations of P. D. Williams: Carlton, Bodilly, Brunswick, Peeping Tom, Tunis, Trousseau, St. Issey, and St. Egwin. Grant Mitsch's early bloomers numbered eight: Estrellita, Gold Crown, Chinook, Lebanon, Frolic, Sacajawea, Thistle Dew, and Willamette. Guy L. Wilson's flowers of quality were Inver, Spellbinder, Truth, and Ulster Prince. Ceylon, Galway, Arctic Gold, Kingscourt, and Narvik were the Richardson beloved standards. Outstanding varieties from other hybridizers were Shah, Woodcock, The Knave, Tête-a-Tête, and the long-lasting Limelight. The old-fashioned cluster whites related to the tazetta *Orientalis* performed beautifully in the mild weather of this unusual February.

The dreaded devastation of a 22° temperature March 10 ended our six weeks of spring glory. However, we anticipate a second season when our new plantings will have the center stage. The later blooming varieties we are currently testing in preparation for our ADS Convention in 1970 will be enjoyed at our late March show.

THE WONDERFUL SEASON THAT WAS

By Charlotte Sawyer, *Memphis, Tenn.*

This was the year that was the exception to all my preconceived ideas of growing daffodils. A winter with very few cold days (none below 10°) and NO snow. I had always labored under the impression that it took snow to enable certain fertilizers to give our flowers strong stems and brilliant color. Luckily we had the necessary rain prior to bloom season and many cool, damp days.

My first bloom was Lemon Doric on March 16 and the last Grace Note, opening on April 12. After the first bloom we had a 20-degree drop in temperature, and the buds stayed as they were for several days; then on the 24th and 25th the sun shone brightly and the flowers started popping. How would I keep them all till the show? The next few days another sudden drop occurred, and no more flowers opened until the 28th, the day before the show. Alas, I had only 28 specimens to enter, but — after all these years of exhibiting — I realized my fondest dream, winning "Queen of the Show," so this will go down in history as a banner season.

The anticipation of one's bloom season is probably the happiest time of all as we look forward to renewing old friendships, meeting new initiates, and sharing their joys. It would be bad to separate daffodils from the people who grow them.

This year I found a new friend that I shall have to meet soon. In mid-March I attended a Symposium in Little Rock, Arkansas. Daffodils were the featured phase of the horticultural section. Many of the Arkansas growers brought beautiful displays of daffodils, making this the real beginning of my season. Among the flowers were many with bright, clear colors, vivid red cups (so elusive in my growing experience). I noticed that many of these were identified as "Fellers Seedlings" — I had to know more! Learning that they had been brought by Betty Barnes, I sought her out and thus came to know of that great lady, Mrs. O. L. Fellers. She lives near Camden, Arkansas, and has been hybridizing for years, buying the very best bulbs for use in her crosses. (*See The Daffodil Journal, June 1967, page 176.*) I am told she has seedlings in all divisions, including collars. She loves her daffodils and daffodil growers equally; thus many Arkansas ADS members now grow her seedlings. Evidently, if you love daffodils you have a passport. So, this is my Highlight. Next year will find me on the daffodil trail headed her way.

After a winter with no snow and very few really cold days I was more than pleased with daffodils this spring. The red cups were never better — among them Flaming Meteor was my lucky star. Each spring I marvel at the perfection of Ceylon among the older varieties. While the whites in this area were few in number at show time, I fell in love with them all over again. Wedding Bell is still the whitest daffodil. Arctic Doric is another queen. Sleveen opens as perfect as one would ever dream; with its sheen and clarity it looks almost as if it were diamond dusted!

Once again I marvelled at the majesty of the Mitsch daffodils. He is the master of the reverse bicolors. Bethany and Daydream open with perfect form and free of creases or roughness; the ideal form of the perianths and the stateliness of the flowers is a joy to behold. I was delighted with his

display in Nashville during the ADS convention. There were several reverse bicolor seedlings and several new cultivars already named that will certainly take their place in this group. Once more I enjoyed his lovely cyclamineus Jetfire. I look forward to the time when I will own this one.

Another highlight of my spring was the exhibit winning the Gold Quinn Medal in the daffodil show at Cheekwood during the convention. Once again we enjoyed the mastery of Harry Tuggle! Each of the 24 flowers must have scored 98. How nice that a collection of such quality won the very first gold version of the medal given in honor of our first president. I know Carey Quinn would have been so very pleased to see it go to a display of this high quality. I was so very impressed — think of the 12 months of tender loving care represented!

To list my favorites among the daffodils would be difficult indeed, as my flowers are a very personal pleasure. I loved Chat. It was a new flower each day, with six stems from a new bulb, bright, glistening lemon as it opened and four days later a lovely reverse bicolor! I could not finish this article without stating that each year a Mitsch bulb is down it improves in size and quality, something I feel is indeed an accomplishment.

I enjoy my daffodils more each year. Like friends, they improve with age. 'Tis so much fun to add a few new ones each year, but oh, the joy of seeing your friends perform better and better. But, to discard old friends who are just right — NEVER.

OUR SOUTH CAROLINA SEASON

By Martha Peace Thomson, Clemson, South Carolina

About Thanksgiving when the Paper Whites burst into bloom along our creek we began counting the weeks until the new daffodil season. Their sojourn was brief, as cold weather descended abruptly and closed in. Even in mid-February and March, with an occasional mild day, the nights remained in the 20's and low 30's.

After the Paper Whites the next daffodil to bloom was a seedling. It has been kept for sentimental reasons as it was the first seedling we bloomed. It is rough, but is a deep yellow-gold color, and blooms about two weeks before anything else. We saw it first on February 14 one year, and we dubbed it Our Valentine. This year it bloomed one day late, but almost nothing else was on schedule. From February 15 until March 15 we saw February Gold, several 1a stalwart seedlings of ours and a Binkie seedling. That was all. The weather was extreme. On March 20 it was 26° at 7:00 a.m. and at 5:00 p.m. it was 76°. That evening at sunset our woods were full of dancing daffodils looking into the setting sun. Every day there were dozens of new ones! Then the warm winds came and the rains beat them. Temperatures rose and dropped sharply. In three weeks practically all were gone. The usual two-month season was compressed into three weeks and a straggly fourth one. We were pushed to get any pollinating done. Today in the fourth week we have only a few seedlings and a gorgeous fresh bed of Binkie planted very late.

The pinks were rather erratic this year, some coming in fine color, others not. Leonaine had almost no color. Carita had more orange in her pink

cup than usual. Melody Lane had her usual pink cup with lilac shading inside. Bon Rose was the best pink 1b that I saw this year. We used it for our pink crosses this season. This variety has won many championships in Australia but as far as I can determine is not registered.

Our Aircastle was not up to standard. Many flowers are ribby this year. A friend nearby who has many daffodils and knows them better than most, said this was the worst season she had ever had. Our Empress of Ireland was beautiful but not as large as usual nor quite as white, but our Mount Hoods were large and white and strong. Fortune did not have enough color, but Gold Crown was fine. The following were excellent this year in our beds: Easter Moon, Vigil, Windblown, Cathedral, Ave, Binkie, Carita, Beersheba, Cantatrice, White Marvel, Erlicheer, Festivity, Baby Moon, Ulster Prince, Kingscourt, Galway, Silver Chimes, Jenny, Charity May, The Little Gentleman, Dove Wings, Well-born, Harry Brown, Rima, Daviot, Trouseau, Longeray, Good Idea, Artist's Model, Jobi, Windsor, and Evening Mist.

Our seedlings were an every-morning surprise and delight. They have been numerous, of good quality, and in general, of genteel behavior. However, Hillbilly selfed gave a wild group of progeny. One of these, a rather pretty flower with a yellow lacy crown-over-crown for a corona, induced many comments from visitors. Every garden should sport a clown!

For hybridizing we are using not only named varieties and our own seedlings, but unknown seedlings, some of them from Mitsch and Richardson. Dr. Throckmorton's "Samantha" is not going to like this! In the Atlanta show at which my husband judged, one of our seedlings received much comment. It is a pretty Shirley Wyness X Unknown cross, 2b, with a cup-like trumpet and a smooth white perianth of good substance. At Asheville, North Carolina, where he also judged, another seedling of ours attracted much attention and elicited comments and questions. It is a distinctive 3b with pure white perianth and solid Irish green cup. At hybridizing I am only a novice whose first seedlings have not yet bloomed, but I believe everyone who loves daffodils would profit from hybridizing one season, anyway. Just collect that first batch of seeds and whatever will be, will be.

The test garden at Clemson University, although not as showy this year, has just cause. All bulbs were lifted last summer and moved to new beds. This should result in more and larger flowers next year. Surplus bulbs were naturalized in another area to check on their usefulness in this category. The season here was cut short by high temperatures that dehydrated the blooms, followed by two days of rain that demolished them.

We are proud of the test garden and grateful to all who have helped make it a worthwhile project and a beauty spot as well.

From the Southeast Regional Show and from friends, we have compiled the following list of daffodils that were outstanding in the Georgia area this year: Bit o' Gold, Glamorous, Joyous, Daydream, Karamudli, Easter Moon, Kinard, Knowehead, Pickwick, Vigil, Dunloe, Carnmoon, Inca Gold, Viking, Arctic Gold, Festivity, Rushlight, and Irish Coffee.

It was exciting, just as our daffodils were going, to arrive in Asheville, high in the Blue Ridge, and to find some of our favorite daffodil faces looking at us again. On account of the severe weather conditions this spring the flowers in the show were not quite as numerous as in past years, but they were beautiful. We saw many lovely ones in the gardens of friends in Bilt-

more Forest, also. From these sources we have listed the following as being some of the outstanding ones in the North Carolina area: Trouseau, Goldilocks, Ardour, Honeybird, Hawera, Rushlight, Blarney's Daughter (always beautiful in this area), Kingscourt, Mount Hood, Ceylon, Daviot, Cream Cloud, Ave, Daydream, Debutante, White Lion, Crenver, Thalia, Liberty Bells, Sidhe, Magic Dawn, Bizerta, Festivity, Silver Chimes, Geranium, Cragford, Sweetness, Beryl, Peking and Arbar.

I read this over and it made me weak to visualize all of the beauty I had absorbed in the past three or four weeks.

"I gazed — and gazed — but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought."

NOT RECOMMENDED, BUT —

In July of 1965 I dug a number of clones from my Powell seedlings, planning to bed them out in separate kinds. Of these about half really got planted; the rest were laid away in the potting shed and overlooked.

In the late summer of 1966 these forgotten bulbs turned up and seemed to be in firm condition, except for a few which were either too dry or were decayed. The firm ones were planted in the upper garden where they could get sun most of the afternoon and have high shade the rest of the day. This planting was done in late September. By October there were leaves showing on almost all of them and these leaves persisted most of the winter.

In the spring of 1967 all strains produced leaves and two showed buds which failed to open properly. In 1968 all strains showed buds in varying percentages and those which budded bloomed quite well. Only one strain failed to show any buds at all, and this might well be due to some basic weakness, as the foliage is sparse.

In the spring of 1969 practically every bulb bloomed, some of them giving two or three flowers. This would show that recovery can be quite complete.

I do not know whether this is an unusual test or not and it is certainly not a treatment to be recommended. It does, however, show that it is possible to recover the vitality of bulbs which for one reason or another we find not planted when they should have been.

— J. Morton Franklin,
Falls Church, Va.

SOCIETY'S OFFICERS, DIRECTORS AND CHAIRMEN FOR 1969-70

The official family of the American Daffodil Society for 1969-70, named at the Annual Convention in Nashville, consists of:

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Health and Culture: Willis H. Wheeler, 3171 N. Quincy Street, Arlington, Va.
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22042

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Registration: Mrs. Kenneth B. Anderson, 4810 Palm Drive, La Canada, Calif.
91011

Schools: Mrs. Goethe Link, P. O. Box 84, Brooklyn, Ind. 46111

Supplies: Mrs. William A. Bridges, 10 Othoridge Road, Lutherville, Md. 21093

Symposium: Mrs. John B. Capen, Rte. 3, Box 215, Boonton, N. J. 07005

Test Gardens: Prof. Dan P. Thomson, Jr., 108 Strode Circle, Clemson, S. C.
29631

BULLETIN BOARD

FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Copies of the long-awaited 1969 edition of the RHS *Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names* are now on hand and may be ordered from the office. As anticipated, the price has been raised to \$2.50 a copy, postpaid. It is not necessary to write a letter or complete an order form to secure copies. Just a check payable to the ADS in multiples of \$2.50 according to the number of copies desired, the words "Classified List" on a corner of the check, and legible evidence of your name and address will be sufficient.

Because of the weight and volume of our shipment and the flood of orders that is anticipated, the help of a mailing service has been engaged and orders should be filled within 24 hours after receipt.

According to the RHS, nearly 900 names registered since the publication of the 1965 edition have been added and, pending their removal from the next edition, the names of varieties registered before 1930 and thought to be no longer in cultivation have been listed in small type.

* * *

Also available from the office are a few indexed reprints of the monograph of the genus *Narcissus* by Professor A. Fernandes, first published in the *Daffodil and Tulip Year Book* for 1968. Substantial changes in the current taxonomy are proposed by Fernandes and doubtless the new *Classified List* will reflect tentative judgments on the validity of the changes. The reprints are bound in heavy red paper and may be had for \$1.00 postpaid.

* * *

The ADS Library now contains a copy of *The Story of the Royal Horticultural Society* by Dr. H. R. Fletcher, Regius Keeper of the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, and previously Director of the Society's garden at Wisley. In view of the Society's long interest in daffodils and the fact that it is the International Registration Authority for narcissus, the book is an excellent source for material on the history of the daffodil.

* * *

Copy for the ADS roster which is published annually in the September *Journal* closes July 15. Members in good standing on that date will be listed, but those who received a yellow slip in their March or June *Journal* as a warning that they are in arrears will not be listed unless they have since renewed their memberships. Membership has been growing steadily in recent months and the next roster will contain many new names.

* * *

Along with everything else, the cost of providing stationery is rising steadily and rules to limit the distribution to certain officers were approved by the directors at Nashville. It would be a welcome gesture if retiring directors who find themselves with a substantial quantity of stationery on hand at the expiration of their term returned it to the office.

* * *

The financial reports of the Society's operations during 1968 published elsewhere in this issue reflect continued soundness. Members may find satisfaction that dues have been increased only once in the fifteen-year

existence of the ADS. Many societies are no longer able to hold the line. The American Horticultural Society has raised its dues from \$6.00 to \$15.00, the American Rose Society from \$7.50 to \$10.50, the American Peony Society from \$5.00 to \$7.50, the Royal Horticultural Society from \$6.00 to \$7.50, the American Rhododendron Society from \$5.00 to \$7.50, and the American Primrose Society from \$3.00 to \$5.00.

* * *

The latest word from the publisher of Jefferson-Brown's new book, *Daffodils and Narcissi*, is that the publication date has not yet been finally settled, but "we hope that it will be during June or July."

— George S. Lee, Jr.

REMINDERS

Symposium ballots were enclosed in the March issue of the *Journal*. Please fill in and mail by July first.

Votes or suggestions on changes in Approved List of Miniatures should be sent to Mr. Larus as soon as possible after completion of the blooming season. (See March issue, page 142.)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee will consist of the five general officers, plus Mrs. Richard N. Darden, Jr., and Mrs. William D. Owen.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The Nominating Committee for 1970 is: Wells Knierim, Chairman; Mrs. W. K. Bankston, William G. Pannill, Mrs. Ben M. Robertson, Mrs. Gilbert Rowe; alternate: Larry Mains.

MEDALS

Letters of recommendation for the Society's Gold and Silver Medals should be sent to the President not later than January first, but preferably before the Fall Board Meeting. The Gold Medal is presented in recognition of accomplishments of a preeminent nature in the advancement of daffodil culture. The Silver Medal is presented for distinguished service to the Society.

FUTURE DATES TO REMEMBER

1969 Fall Board Meeting, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 24 and 25.

1970 Convention, Dallas, Texas, April 2-4.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETINGS, APRIL 2 AND 4

(*Abridged from Report of Secretary*)

42 directors were present at the meeting on April 2.

Regional reports from all nine regions show a general increase of all activities. Walter E. Thompson, Second Vice President, is pleased with the manner in which the Regional Vice Presidents are handling their problems in group meetings.

Reports of Committees:

Awards: A new Junior Award was recommended. (It was adopted by the Board.)

Classification: Mrs. Walker read correspondence with RHS and their decisions concerning proposed changes in classification. 1. A new Division will be provided for split-corona daffodils. 2. No new subdivisions will be made for pinks. 3. Divisions 5, 6, and 7 will remain as at present and not be subdivided by color. 4. Doubles will not be subdivided for single and multiple bloom types.

Editor of Journal: Issues of Journal for June 1968-March 1969 included contributions of 44 authors representing all regions of ADS and Europe. Delays in distribution are still a problem.

Health and Culture: Mr. Wheeler contributed three articles to the *Journal*, spoke at a fall regional meeting, and was available for consultation on health problems of daffodils.

Library: Mrs. Bloomer announced donation of daffodil library of Jan de Graaff and progress in building up file of catalogues.

Membership: 1411 members reported; three new life members.

Miniatures: Approved changes in list have been published and suggestions and votes invited for further changes.

Photography: Slide set "Daffodil Primer" is very popular. Prof. Mains felt that most sets were self-explanatory and do not require comment sheets.

Publications: Recommended separate printing of membership list if less expensive. (Motion opposing this recommendation was carried.)

Round Robins: Stressed need to stimulate interest in areas seldom heard from.

Registrations: Full report given at Fall Meeting.

Schools: Course I was given in Virginia, Tennessee, and Connecticut; Course II in California and Connecticut; Course III in California and Delaware.

Supplies: Mrs. Bridges has a good supply of binders for Journal.

Symposium: 1968 Symposium report and ballot for 1969 Symposium in March Journal.

Test Gardens: 300 varieties at Clemson University Test Garden were moved to new beds and surplus bulbs naturalized for usefulness and stamina test. Contributions of bulbs, especially newer varieties, are invited. Dr. Throckmorton reminded members that value of bulbs of newer varieties donated may be claimed as income tax deductions.

Special Committee on Honors for Garden Flowers: Mrs. Capen reported general agreement on basic points, but asked for more time in which to offer a plan to the Board.

Special Committee on Education: Mrs. Bankston made various suggestions and recommended that these be referred to proper committees already functioning.

41 directors were present at the meeting of new directors on April 4. The meeting was devoted chiefly to appointments.

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CORRESPONDENCE

Dear Mr. Ticknor,

Please accept my grateful thanks for the American reproduction of my grandfather's "Ye Narcissus."

It has been beautifully reproduced and I congratulate those of you who are responsible. I shall treasure this in my library.

Yours sincerely,
Herbert R. Barr
Crowborough, Sussex

Dear Mrs. Watrous:

You may be interested to know that the article about the Puyallup Daffodil Festival proved very timely in the December Journal. My daughter, who is in the fifth grade, was just studying the Northwestern states in geography and took the Journal to school to share with her class. However, I think that some of the children were more surprised to learn that there was such a thing as a "Daffodil Journal" than that there was a daffodil festival!

While I'm writing to you, I'd also like to comment on some remarks made by "Poeticus" in the September, 1967, Journal, regarding the comparative lack of daffodil shows, or at least ADS-approved shows. "Poeticus" lists many reasons for this sad fact, but left out what to me is one of the most important reasons, and that is the ADS insistence that daffodils be more than ½ the horticulture section. Wouldn't it be more logical to say that there must be a minimum number of classes, such as single stem and vase of three in each division and subdivision, and a minimum number of collections? I say this because the most important Spring show in this area is called the Nor-West Flower Show, and is a general Spring show sponsored by 23 area garden clubs. Every other year we win the Garden Club of Ohio award for the best flower show staged by a group of clubs. We cannot qualify for ADS awards because we have a large house plant section, and a large African Violet section, as well as the specimen section. I could easily write a schedule that would fill present ADS minimum class requirements, but we still could not qualify for ADS awards because of the "½ the horticulture" rule. Another reason more ADS shows are not held might be because people don't realize that they can give ADS awards if they're not affiliated with ADS. For instance, our show committee is aware of every award which Garden Club of Ohio hands out, yet I would bet that there are just a few of us (who are daffodil enthusiasts) who are aware that there are such things as ADS awards. Perhaps the state garden clubs would be willing to make known to their member clubs that these awards are available, and give the name of a person to contact for further information.

While I doubt that this will bring about any changes, at least it will offer another point of view.

Most sincerely,
Mary Lou Gripshover
Columbus, Ohio



Birchfield Photo

MITE

Reference is not made to one of the pests that afflict daffodils, but to a delightful small cultivar whose origin is shrouded in mystery. Through some source, I do not recall what, I was given a clue that this little daffodil might have been produced at Lissadel Gardens. An advertisement in the

Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society for February 1934 gives their address as Lissadel, Sligo, Irish Free State. I believe the proprietor was Sir Jocelyn Gore-Booth, but having heard or seen nothing about this nursery in many years, my knowledge stops at this point.

During the years when the gladiolus was our main commercial crop, we had several good customers in England. One of them, Mr. Percy Miller, of Hounslow, knowing of my interest in daffodils, sent me a small collection of bulbs in the fall of 1937, as I recall. Included were two small bulbs of Mite. When they flowered the following spring, I was so enamoured with this little flower that I wished to augment my stock. Correspondence with Mr. Miller indicated that he did not know where Mite could be procured, and I had to content myself with increasing stock from these two small bulbs. Mr. Miller, by the way, was also interested in daffodils and dahlias, and a letter from him a few days ago told of how much he is enjoying some of our daffodils now, and he is still taking an active interest in gardening although 92 years of age.

To my knowledge, there is no commercial stock of Mite other than ours, and we came perilously near losing that a few years ago. We had a bed containing perhaps 2,000 bulbs growing some distance away from our other stocks. Some years we had noted that some of the flowers, near the end of the season, developed white streaks, but being so involved with other work, little attention was given them. It finally dawned on us that we might have virus in the stock, and closer observation of the foliage verified our suspicion. As nearly all the stock was afflicted, we carefully dug out the bulbs that appeared clean while they were in bloom and transplanted them to another area. These, in turn, were watched and carefully rogued in succeeding years until we built up a good stock again. A few bulbs must be removed each year.

Mite is one of the smaller cyclamineus hybrids, and if we were to speculate on its parentage, we would guess that it came from *N. pseudo-narcissus obvallaris* x *cyclamineus*. Flowering very early, it probably is seldom available for shows.

— Grant E. Mitsch

TELLING THE DAFFODIL HYBRIDIZING STORY

By Nancy Fitzwater, Huntington, West Virginia

Because I am so deeply involved as Horticulture Chairman for the West Virginia Garden Club I can never manage to get to the ADS meetings. This troubles me, but I've had such a glorious time with the hybridizing that a little voice within me gives me no peace unless I am willing to run around to garden clubs and tell the story, with the excellent help of my husband's splendid color slides — which say infinitely more than I can express. He takes beautiful slides of the daffodils, very close up, so that one bloom fills the whole screen. Our seedlings started to bloom in 1965, and since then we have been able to add new pictures to show the results.

My principal aim has been to try to stir up some sorely needed activity in horticulture among the garden clubs of West Virginia, by hammering away at its most creative aspects, hybridizing and propagation of plants by cuttings. I have travelled about the state doing two slide-lectures, one

"Hybridizing Daffodils," and the other "Adventures in Plant Propagation," and it has paid off, as activity in horticultural endeavors has definitely increased.

I recently flew to Roanoke, Virginia, to do the "Hybridizing Daffodils" slide-lecture for the Blue Ridge District of the Virginia Federation. They were a fine group and many wanted instructions and said they were going to try it. Imagine my surprise, though, to see the talk reported in the newspaper with headline all across the page: "Hybridizing Daffodils Called Supreme Bargain," picking up my argument that all women love bargains, and hybridizing daffodils is one of the best ones!

As our seedlings bloom each year I am eternally astonished that I managed to have the good judgment to start hybridizing back in 1960. The first three seedlings bloomed in 1965 — and it was very difficult for me to realize that those seedlings were in their *fifth* year of bloom this year. Since then many others have come along and it is such a thrill to see each one open. I have over 50 seedlings from 12 different crosses that are four years old this year, so next year should produce a number of new ones.

In spite of my intense interest in hybridizing, I have had to limit the number of crosses because of being so involved in other things. We have plenty of space for them, but time is the problem. Of those first three blooms, one was from Green Island × White Spire. It is a very large, sturdy 2b, really handsome, with very broad petals and thick substance. I have been unable to keep either parent, but the seedlings are healthy and are multiplying beautifully. The other two were from Fairy Tale × Matapan; one of those won a blue ribbon in our show last spring. Ever since then a few more have bloomed each year, and oddly enough, very few have been "mongrels." I followed the advice of a man who stated he never discarded a seedling until he had allowed it to bloom for three years. I am glad that I did, because many that are poor specimens the first year or two develop into very smooth daffodils in the third year. We have a rather handsome trumpet (in its third year of bloom) from Dunluce × Kanchenjunga. It was immensely improved last year and was larger than any of my Irish bulbs — but its trumpet remains pale yellow until just before it withers. I crossed it with pollen of Vigil to try to get some of that beautiful pure white into it. The cross produced only 3 seeds, but they are very fat, promising looking ones, and I'll hope for the best.

I had very little time to make crosses last year, but did plant 8 new "families" last fall. The one mentioned above, plus: Greenland × (Green Island × White Spire); Greenland × Glendermott; Festivity × (Green Island × White Spire); Easter Moon × Accent; Easter Moon × Greenland; Coverack Perfection × Fortune. I have tried to do some back-crossing, which is the only reason I did the Coverack Perfection × Fortune. (Coverack Perfection is a seedling of Mitylene × Fortune.) Although many feel that Mitylene bred poor health into many things, Coverack Perfection and Fortune both perform well here and I felt it would be interesting to try this one. In my opinion, nothing could improve on Easter Moon, so my only reason for pollinating it with pollen from Greenland was the fact that Greenland was one of its parents. I was fortunate enough to get a bulb of Panache last year, but it bloomed so late that I couldn't cross it with anything. I look forward to being able to use it another year when it will surely bloom earlier.

Two of our nicest seedlings are from Chinese White × White Spire (another back-cross). The first one, a large-cup with pale yellow rim and very good form, was in its third year of bloom last year, and has multiplied beautifully. The second one, a pure white small-cup (and my favorite) bloomed for the second time and was beautiful. The first year it was a homely, insignificant, irregular thing — but the second time around the perianth, cup, form, substance — well, just everything about it — delighted me.

In my talks to garden clubs I suggest that those who are not daffodil enthusiasts try gladiolus, iris, lilies, or tulips, all of which will bloom in three years or less. But whatever the plant, do try hybridizing. It is gardening's greatest experience!

DAFFODILS: BETTER LATE THAN NEVER

By Venice Brink, Nashville, Ill.

Although this article was written for the Newsletter of the Central Region, we believe it will appeal to members in other regions who wish to extend their daffodil seasons with late varieties.

Those of us who have undergone the ravages of several recent Midwestern "springs" have experienced the almost total disappearance of the extra early, early, early midseason, and some of the midseason daffodils, when some or most of them were in flower or full bud. We have learned to treasure the appearance of the later ones whose buds were still safely ensconced in Mother Earth's insulating blanket.

Let a word to the wise be sufficient: If you wish to enjoy a daffodil season regardless of what happens to the early birds and midseasons, it is time to plant some later blooming kinds. As all of us Midwesterners know, late April and early May are capable of producing sudden heat waves, early droughts, and scaring winds. Let us try then to give our late bloomers as favorable a location as possible, preferably a north or west slope (not too steep) to hold them back at first and give them cooler air when in bloom. Light shade is also good. They will need ample moisture and as much fertility as we can find or provide. A good mulch will help hold moisture and keep the soil cooler when early heat waves cut short the April showers.

Of course, the term "late" is somewhat relative, as cultivars perform from year to year in their own way. Occasionally, some of the late mid-season ones will still be in full bloom after the late ones have opened. Some cultivars are quite regularly late in some ranges and just as regularly mid-season in others. Likewise, the often compressed spring seasons of the Midwest produce wide variation in daffodil performance from results recorded by hybridizers who raised daffodils in the long cool moist springs of Ireland or our Northwest. However, let us consider as late those that bloom after late midseason in most years. As my daffodil patch is in southern Illinois, my experiences may vary somewhat from those of growers in northwestern Missouri, for example.

What then can we find to produce a lot of bloom late and very late in the season? Some years ago it could well be said of daffodils that the late

garden was the pale garden. This is no longer so much the case, as we can now find a number of bright and even brilliantly colored late blooms.

Regrettably, Division 1 is of no help. As far as I have found, the latest trumpets have passed out of sight before the end of the late midseason. I hear that Guy Wilson's Rowallane is a truly late 1a, but I have not yet tried it. Except for an occasional small remontant bloom, I have seen no late trumpets in bloom here, save for one seedling. I will mention one exception. I saw some beautiful Godolphin in bloom on the north side of a home here on the 10th of May. The owner told me that she had moved into her new home in late January and in early February had proceeded to dig up some of her daffodils, which were then left unprotected in a shed for a week and then planted! Verily the daffodil is a tough character, but I do not recommend this Spartan treatment.

Division 2 is different. I am still growing Homespun because it is tough and hardy and prolific of bloom, and in about half the years it is late. It is self-yellow, the perianth is pointed and reflexes a little and is paler than the chalice cup which has an unusual green eye. There is also Mendel, a much larger deep yellow, a near-trumpet, truly late but very slow of increase.

Next in the 2's is a very fine late-blooming near-trumpet with soft yellow perianth and an orange-toned crown which opens late and lasts long. It is not a show flower, but it is excellent for the garden. I, for one, feel that Lothario deserves much wider use. It is large and brilliant, grows very well, and produces many long-stemmed flowers, some of which are still around when the ultra lates are open. Also, it is fragrant.

Having seen Ballintoy described as the latest 2a by an English grower, I planted it and found it was not that at all in southern Illinois. That honor goes to Bravado, a truly remarkable production of Guy Wilson's. It is a good grower which turns out a lot of well-formed flowers. The bloom has a broad over-lapping perianth of soft yellow, which finally becomes cream, and a wide-open chalice of deep orange with a much redder wide band. When you see Bravado along with the late 3c's for the first time, your eyes will open wide. I hear that Wilson's Badger and Gartan are even later and better. I planted them last month and hope to see.

Two other daffodils that are officially 2a's sometimes become 2b's here. Buoyant is a vigorous grower with blooms of substance which last well into the late period. Fairly large, its cream or pale-yellow perianth is starry, and its cup is tawny yellow, banded orange. Even later is Ultimus, a good name for the latest of its type. It is similar in size to Buoyant, but the cup is more of trumpet character, is ruffled, and dazzling orange. It grows and blooms like a weed.

In Division 2b, I have found two plants which to my mind have great charm, are good growers, and bloom well in the late period. Hymettus is one of Dr. Engleheart's which to me is far from outdated. It has a nicely formed perianth with a frilled crown of luminous eye-catching lemon. Prince Fushimi is an old, old daffodil which has had a rather limited circulation for over 50 years but which will continue to be grown by most of those who have once seen it. It shows that at least one breeder of years ago was not afraid to christen a seedling that was certainly daringly different. It is a very attractive flower. It has always somehow reminded me of an Ismene. Its stem is long and gracefully arched; the perianth is composed of oval segments which are connected to the calyx by a long narrow ribbon. The

crown is a wide-open chalice, ruffled almost to the point of being lobed. It opens an odd shade of dull orange red which sometimes becomes lighter, almost a pink. The perianth is very white. To cap it all, the neck is the longest I have seen in a daffodil, yet the flowers are tough and long lasting and are seldom hurt by storms.

A 2c of great charm that blooms with the lates is Pigeon, a medium cup of classic form and dazzling whiteness; it grows, blooms, and lasts very well. Some years all flowers come with two florets to a stem, and, if you come on it in the dark, you may wonder for a moment whence came such a tremendous triandrus hybrid. I believe there is another of Guy Wilson's 2c's which is very late but I have not yet tried it.

Till now, 2d has nothing late to offer. The 3a's are mostly early birds, but there are two notable exceptions, namely Beguildy and Dinkie. Dinkie is about a week the later which makes it quite late. Both present a vision of what a yellow poet would be like, with perfectly formed perianths of citron yellow, which may turn paler, and tiny cups or eyes with greenish-yellow centers pencilled in red. Both are good in both appearance and performance.

In 3b we find a goodly number of fine, well-known flowers which are late, and I will not catalog them; there are also some expensive new ones. I will, however, mention several ultra lates which are not so well known and very worthy of wider fame. Guy Wilson, I believe, did more to produce fine late flowers than any other breeder, and Division 3b contains a lot of his best work. Of his older very late varieties, Mystic, Columbine, and Grey Lady are flowers of great charm with delicate shades of green, gray and salmon in their coloring. Mystic is the largest of the three. Clockface and Cornerake are very late large flowers which are tough and dependable, and have great brilliance and contrast of color. Cornerake has a rich orange cup; Clockface has a deep yellow cup, edged red. Both have a fine perianth of real white and both have a substance to stand May heat. Usually Clockface is a little larger and a little later. My personal favorite among the ultra lates, and I think the queen of Wilson's efforts, is Reprieve. It grows well, flowers well, and lasts exceedingly well. In form, it leaves nothing to be desired. Its perianth is of an unusual ivory, greenish-tinted white, and the cup of sulphur yellow has a green eye with a delicious lemon frill. It is, I think, high time that breeders began using it. It seeds well.

3c is often thought of as being made up only of lates and very lates. And although this is by no means true, most of the better known 3c's *are* late. Likewise, most of the expensive newer ones are late, and, again, I will not list them. Some older ones which no one should overlook are all from the seedling beds of Guy Wilson. Cushlake has a cup of white with a pale green eye. Cushendall, which is later, has a cream frill on its white cup and a prominent moss-green center; both are good growers. If you can find it, don't miss Alberni Beauty, tall and cream-cupped. Wilson's older Silvermine, which is still striking, has perhaps been outclassed in dazzling whiteness, if not in form, by Silver Salver. Neither are large flowers, but both are tops in beauty. Silver Salver is perhaps tougher, but both grow well. This leaves Frigid, the latest of the late in 3c, but first in quality and endurance and whiteness. No one who grows daffodils should omit Frigid. It is perhaps

the nearest to a white poet. It, too, seems to have been overlooked by breeders, though it is a good seeder.

Among the doubles, we have the several Cheerfulness kinds which are usually dependable lates and attractive in all their shades. We also have a number of well-advertised lates of various poet ancestry; however, the only ones I have found to be late are Falaise and Grant Mitsch's Sweet Music. I have not tried Santa Claus, but Rose of May is anything but late here.

The only late members of Division 5 that I know are the little jonquil hybrids. I have found April Tears a perfect doer. At present, Division 6 has no lates. In Division 7a, Golden Incense is a true jewel in late season and on into very late. It has beautiful form, good stem, golden color, fragrance, and substance, and it is a good grower. Both it and its sister 7b, Tittle-Tattle, come from C. R. Wootton's efforts. Tittle-Tattle is late and usually has two or three florets with orange crowns. It has a delicious pineapple scent. Also in 7b are Lintie, La Belle, and Bobbysoxer, all late, charming, and dwarf. I think they are now outclassed by Mitsch's Vireo, which is larger, later, and holds color better, although of similar ancestry. Try it.

The tazettas have a number of late bloomers. In regions of doubtful hardiness, and others too, plant rather deeply and early; but on a north or west exposure, provide a lot of nourishment, plenty of moisture, and a well-mulched soil surface. Elvira and its Cheerfulness descendants are fine lates, as is Geranium. Golden Dawn usually has a second crop of bloom which is late and truly golden. Another fine late is Sparkling Eye. More reminiscent of the poets is Pride of Cornwall; old, but I think still unbeaten in its type.

Some of the poets are not late at all, but some are; all are good and all should be planted more. Try as many as you can find and be surprised at their variety, if you are not already a poet fan. Some are late and some are very late.

Among the species are perhaps the latest bloomers of all. From one year to another, it's usually a toss-up here whether it is *N. jonquilla* (late strain), *N. × biflorus*, *N. poeticus recurvus*, or "Albus Plenus Odoratus," which here has never missed blooming. A little earlier and often overlooked (what a pity) is *N. × gracilis*, supposedly a jonquil-poet hybrid, tall-stemmed with two or three, dainty fragrant small-cupped soft yellow blooms.

"DAFFODIL TIME"

In working on the genealogy of my mother's line recently, I discovered that her mother, Margaret Mitchell, daughter of Asa Mitchell, died in Pickens County, Ala., 1881, Daffodil Time. I have looked at two records and found they both said the same thing. My mother is living but does not remember her mother's passing. She has been told that the daffodils were in bloom and that she had a bunch in her hands. A relative said that Margaret Mitchell died in March, but the record at the Court House said "Daffodil Time."

I have found our daffodil used for many things, but this is the first time I have noted it used as a date for genealogical records.

Letha Houston, *Hartselle, Ala.*

DAFFODILS, WILDLIFE, AND THE OLD MILLER FARM

By Murray W. Evans, Corbett, Oregon

When the national convention of the American Daffodil Society came to Oregon in 1968, we were favored with visits from more people from more places than in any previous year. Many were impressed by the rustic, almost primeval, setting in which we live. Any word picture we can offer will be inadequate for those who have not been here, and a total failure for those who have.

Our settling in this location was no accident. By the time I returned home from the Army late in 1945, our bulb stocks had increased to several acres, and we were obliged to find a place to grow them. My love of woods and wildlife was probably inherited from my mother, who was an accomplished amateur naturalist. This place, known as the Old Miller Farm (settled circa 1890), was for sale, and the 180 acres, 160 of them in timberland, appealed to my caveman instincts. Bounded on three sides by virtually unbroken wilderness for many miles, the place seemed an ideal setting in which to cultivate daffodils and wildlife. The 20 acres in cultivation were hardly enough to rotate 8 acres of bulbs, so for several years we leased 10 acres from an adjoining neighbor.

My wife, Estella, who was raised in the same township, but in rather comfortable circumstances which included such luxuries as indoor plumbing, had profound misgivings at the thought of pioneering. She knew it would involve such chores as hand-firing wood stoves, hauling water, and groping about in a dark old house by the feeble light of kerosene lamps. I won her over by pointing out that the situation could be no worse, so it had to improve.

Some of our early experiences here could have been from a chapter of "The Egg and I," although we never had neighbors of the caliber of Ma and Pa Kettle. The bulb market began to decline a few years after the war, so to augment our income we logged off some of the timber, raised pigs and grain, did custom work with a grain combine, and then later raised beef cattle and hay. Christmas trees superseded the cattle, and novelty daffodils and the results of hybridizing began to replace our commercial stocks which had occupied a larger acreage.

If we claim any degree of success in hybridizing, we must give credit to a man who advanced our breeding program by at least 20 years. That man, of course, is Grant E. Mitsch. Although we became commercial daffodil growers at approximately the same time, it was Grant, who with more than 15 years of hybridizing experience behind him, gave advice, encouragement and many of his best and newest varieties for breeding purposes. There may be some conjecture as to whether my relationship with Grant is that of protégé or parasite.

Our first crosses, made in 1953, were somewhat haphazard. No matter how sound the advice received, a beginner invariably makes many crosses with the carefully planned precision of an inebriated bumblebee. From more than 100 crosses that first year we have retained only two clones, one of them being the 1c Celilo, registered in 1968. It was from Petsamo × Beersheba, and we believed it a garden and exhibition flower worthy of

introduction. Over the years, we have found the splendid Richardson 1c Petsamo to be tops for breeding white trumpets.

By 1954, we had settled down a bit and perhaps soaked up more knowledge. Six clones from that year are still with us, two of which are possibly worthy of names. Our first banner year was 1955, which gave Foxfire, C-25, C-173, and our first series of double seedlings. Two or three of the 11 clones still carried on from 1955 are soon to be introduced. Of the eight clones still carried from 1956, only two are scheduled for registration. From 1957, eight clones were carried, one or two to be named eventually.

Probably 1958 was the most successful year, for after culling each season, we still have 46 clones. These have not been tested long enough to be fully evaluated, but 10 or 12 may one day be named. The most important development since then has been the appearance of G-25, from 1959, which has been named Janis Babson. From (Pink Lace \times Interim) \times Caro Nome, this is the first pink we have raised that can boast of a really white perianth and very nearly true pink in the cup.

The ensuing years have given many interesting flowers; although to date they are largely untested, hopefully a few of them will find their way to the registrar's office. Sometime during my tenure as chairman of the Breeding and Selection Committee, I may write a piece about those we consider our best flowers, giving pedigrees and detailed descriptions, an undertaking beyond the scope of this article.

During the years that we were having our ups and downs with a sagging bulb market, the tax assessor, and mule-headed cattle, the wildlife we had fed and protected were taking full advantage of the utopia we had tried to prepare. Rabbits, bobwhites, squirrels, ruffed grouse, blue grouse, and many species of songbirds consume 100 lbs. of grain and birdseed per month during the winter. We have never known how many deer are freeloading on our fruit and cover crops, but we have seen herds of 12 to 17. Bears, being notorious nomads, show up only when berries, apples, and plums are ripe. Estella shot an entire roll of movie film of a bear in our back yard while it was foraging for apples. No medal for bravery is due her, as she did it from the security of the house through a kitchen window.

A few of the rare and beautiful mountain quail, the largest and most exquisite of all the quails, are always with us. In the fall of 1964, four wild tom turkeys boarded with us from Thanksgiving Day until mid-February of 1965. They came from a flock released by the Game Commission on the south side of Mt. Hood, a migration of about 50 miles. We fed them 200 lbs. of scratch feed in the less than 3 months they were with us.

Several years ago we enticed rufous hummingbirds with a couple of small vials containing sugar water. This venture also got out of hand, and now at peak of the season, eight feeders, each containing 5 oz. of fluid, must be filled twice each day. For those interested in feeding hummingbirds, any soy sauce or wine vinegar bottle, or any kind of bottle with a plastic squirter will suffice. Suspend at about a 30° angle and fill with a solution of 1 part sugar and 3 parts water, with red food coloring added; the color will attract them. It is important to have feeders up by the time hummers return in the spring. Here, feeders should be filled by March. In the morning and evening, when all the hummingbirds seem determined to feed at the same time, being close to the feeders is not unlike standing near a stirred-up beehive.

The Old Miller Farm has undergone many changes since we bought it in the fall of 1946. All the ramshackle buildings have been replaced with new ones, such as they are. None of the new buildings are finished, but they are serviceable. The old orchard in the middle of one of the fields is gone, and young fruit trees have been planted on the borders. The fields are laid out in five plots of 2 to 2½ acres each for bulb rotation, and the rest of the cleared ground is being filled with Christmas trees. Other trees of ornamental value have been planted around the farmstead, never in a formal manner. An attempt has been made to preserve the rustic motif.

Much has been said about the mild and benign climate in western Oregon, which is true most of the time. Occasionally, however, we are reminded of the vicious winter storms which can and do lash the Columbia River Gorge and adjacent areas now and then. At present (early January 1969) we are still snowbound from a howling blizzard which descended on us 10 days ago. No electricity or telephone for 6 days; our only contact with the outside world was a transistor radio. Temperatures hovered near zero for 2 days, and a 70-m.p.h. east wind whistled through the gorge. Many families were reduced to a fight for survival, with no heat and all the roads impassable. We suffered no great hardships, only inconvenience. The daffodils were snug under their 16-inch blanket of snow, and the birds swarmed in to the table we set for them.

Sometimes all our modern conveniences are of little value when the weather goes on a rampage. We think of how our forefathers survived such storms, and we live like Sourdoughs and frontiersmen, which is our only recourse. The Old Miller Farm has been modernized in the past 22 years, but so long as creature comforts depend upon the puny efforts of Man, we will never be allowed to forget how the Millers and other early settlers lived.

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DAFFODILS ON THE MOVE

By Jane Birchfield, Ashburn, Virginia

For over 20 years on "The Forty Acres" I had been planting everything — first, where I thought it would be happiest, and finally, where I could make room to stick something else into the ground.

Then, in 1967 it became evident that I would have to provide better protection for some of my plants — or stop gardening! Damage from weather, destruction by various animals, had taken a fearful toll of the lilies. It was discouraging enough to lose an entire season's flowers when rabbits pruned emerging stems or groundhogs lunched on leaves and buds of choice stalks just about to bloom — but it was downright devastating to the spirit when pine mice devoured entire beds of bulbs collected in the wild, those raised from seed taking seven years to reach blooming size, or exciting seedlings ready to be registered.

Since the alternative was unthinkable I started at the beginning — selecting a good site. Fortunately the former feed lot, east of the stable, is no longer occupied by horses, cows, geese, guineas, chickens, turkeys, or other domestic creatures. Happily, the area also provides excellent protection from prevailing winds and with stable, large shed, and a huge oak on the west and north sides it has excellent exposure. By chance this area also provides the best drainage on the entire place and on testing the soil proved to be superior. (Our soil generally is classed as being in the Penn loam series but in fact we are in what is called a transition area. The soil map looks like a crazy quilt with bits and pieces of every type, i.e., every type that leaves a lot to be desired.) Surprisingly the test showed the soil to be very high in organic matter (doubtless thanks to the aforementioned horses, cows et al — which also account for the unusually high amount of potash present). Recommendations from the soil test called for the addition only of lime and superphosphate. Obviously the first problem was solved.

Once committed to taking on a project of such proportions — cleaning off the land, building rabbit-proof fence etc. — it seemed only reasonable to go ahead and make room for several beds of daffodils, which had also suffered occasional damage from rabbits, Labrador retrievers, and weather. In fact, damage from wind and frost could not be called "occasional" but inevitable, particularly in the three long beds and four 50 foot rows beyond the west end of the house. At least I could provide the space for seedlings, miniatures, intermediates, new bulbs, plants intended for hybridizing, etc., with at least some samples of the many others.

A space of about 125 by 85 feet was laid off, with most of the area to consist of raised beds with paths between. One objective was to make it possible for me to handle the upkeep (my part-time, sometime garden help now being graduated to no-time) and also to make it easier to hybridize, make records, take photographs. Of course such a setup also enables one to water more easily when necessary or to work around the plants in wet seasons.

Almost two years later the project is by no means complete, but at least it has reached the stage where the expenditure of time, energy and money seem worthwhile and as the politicians say, I "can see the light at the end of the tunnel".

In the beginning things got off to a slow start. For the heavy work I *had* to depend on some outside help. Three times during the summer of '67 the weeds had to be clipped and raked before the ground finally got plowed and disced. There were still longer delays in getting posts set and fence stretched. Had I realized it would be so long before I could start planting I would have started out by treating the entire area with effective weed killer. This is one regret I now have and shall continue to have in the future, no doubt, for I'm convinced that nothing less will eradicate some of the more persistent and invasive pests like wiregrass.

The fencing material is 1-by 2-inch hardware cloth, 4 feet high. It was set below ground and reinforced with boards at the base. So far at least it seems to be doing the job intended. As for cost — all I can say is that one woman's rabbit-proof fence is another woman's mink coat.

After the ground was roughly worked with a large plow and disc I tilled each area as the beds were built. Frames for the daffodil beds were made of 1-by 6-inch oak boards, 16 feet long and 3 feet wide. For these, regular fence boards were used, somewhat less expensive than the 2-by 8-inch stock used for lily bed frames. Wider beds would have been more economical but would have prevented an essential objective, ability to reach all plants from the paths.

Each bed was filled with the well-tilled soil from its area, plus that removed from the adjoining path. At this time recommended amounts of lime and superphosphate were added and liberal quantities of granulated peat and sand were incorporated. The resulting "mix" looked and felt perfect; I could hardly wait to start planting.

And, since time was running out I didn't wait for the soil to "settle" before I started putting in the bulbs. I did, however, fill the beds high enough to allow for settling and set the bulbs more shallow, on the theory that their contractile roots would pull them down to proper depth as the ground settled. This seems to have been the case.

At first the planting went as planned, i.e. seedlings, miniatures, intermediates, different divisions of standards, each type in a separate bed. But, I had counted on all the beds being finished by a certain date when lifting bulbs — *and* I broke a toe at the wrong time!

The official planting season was long gone when I could walk and even then I couldn't wear a shoe. When other people were doing their Christmas shopping I was limping, barefoot, in the snow and mud, frantically and painfully getting those remaining bulbs in the ground, wherever there was space.

As a consequence, a couple of the beds reminded me of my friend's "gurrey bottle" in which he dumps the dregs of almost-spent bottles of vodka, gin, wine, brandy, bourbon, scotch — you name it! The two "gurrey beds" give somewhat the same effect, visually, for to compound the confusion some of the bulbs got mixed with labels lost. (Estrellita doesn't look nearly so jaunty when cowering behind Viking, and Pink Isle and Foxhunter don't do a thing for each other when planted cheek by jowl.)

These two beds did serve as a stern reminder not to bite off more than you can chew. But, on the other hand "— A man's reach should exceed his grasp, Or what's a heaven for?"

In selecting bulbs to be moved this first season, priority was given to those

which had proved their worth in other parts of the garden, i.e., made good garden plants, increased well, and consistently produced quality flowers.

The following are just a few of those that met these criteria; these have the further advantage of being available from dealers in this country and may be ordered for early fall planting.

Miniatures: April Tears, Bobbysoxer, Frosty Morn, Hawera, Mite, Small Talk, Snipe, Sundial, Tête-a-Tête. (Xit would be included if one could be assured of getting stock of the best form; pure white with well overlapped petals.)

Intermediates: Bushtit, Chickadee, Estrellita, Goldette, Jack Snipe, Kinglet, Lady Bee, Sidhe, Stray Pink, Daphne.

Standards: Clonmore, Prologue, Rima, Ormeau, Foxhunter, Festivity, Tudor Minstrel, Daydream, Blarney, Carnmoon, Eminent, Matapan, Double Event, Cheerfulness, Yellow Cheerfulness, Harmony Bells, Rippling Waters, Tresamble, Beryl, Dove Wings, Sweetness, Tittle-Tattle, Cantabile, Sea Green, Quetzal.

HYBRIDIZERS' FORUM

Seed Distribution

Mr. Matthew Fowlds again expects to have seeds of his cyclamineus-small trumpet crosses available for distribution, and Mr. Charles W. Culpepper expects to have extra seed from his larger crosses. Murray W. Evans, Chairman of the Breeding and Selection Committee, also may have extra seed. Members who would like to "grow their own" and make entries in the show seedling classes 5 or 6 years from now should send their requests for seed to William O. Ticknor, 2814 Greenway Blvd., Falls Church, Va. 22042.

From Australia

Personally I had a satisfying season in all respects, i.e., showing interesting new seedling flowers as well as hybridizing. I note my Ellimatta (1d) is registered in the 1969 RHS Daffodil and Tulip Year Book. I applied for registration of eight more this year, including another reversed trumpet which I have called Creamed Honey. The others were a 2a all yellow, four 2b's and two 3b's. My outstanding new flower is a 2b with a blood-red cup almost of trumpet proportions. Unfortunately my stock is one bulb and one chip so I did not name it. I shall wait a year or two until I build up my stock.

—Lindsay Dettman, *Victoria, Australia*

News from Southern Illinois

After nine years of waiting I bloomed this week two Div. 8 seedlings, from Elvira o.p. Florets are typically tazetta, but much rounder, whiter, and flatter, cup flatter than Elvira; scent is more poet than tazetta; stem and leaves are typically poet also. One seedling had two stems with two florets each, the other three stems with one floret each.

The double white sport of Crenver, which I have nursed along for about eight years now, and which seemed to be a rather small weakling, seems to be improving in vigor, size, and increase, and this time produced a fair sized beautiful bloom, which could pass for a double poet. It had just a few red flecks in the center.

Some very surprising seedlings bloomed this year, both new and slightly older. There was a huge, very pale 1a from Moonstruck, with big flat perianth and broad shallow funnel trumpet that faded, then the flower became a 1d, exceedingly substantial.

There was a beautifully formed flower (similar to Daydream) from Content \times Frilled Beauty. It began as an allover reddish yellow with a distinct gold band around the rim of the crown. The crown faded to cream and the gold remained.

I found good pollen on a lot of poetaz varieties, including Silver Chimes, this year, and also on Hathor, Mountjoy, Golden Goblet, and Sierra Gold among the 7's.

— Venice Brink

From the Hybridizing Robin

With such luck as it takes to be spared the ravages of dogs, weather, or errant children, I shall flower my first daffodil seedling this year. The cross is Green Island \times Mabel Taylor, and I am endlessly pleased to see the four buds tucked down in the leaves. I peek. In ways it is too bad to come to this moment of truth, because at the time of making the cross I was simply doing the most logical, sensible, purposeful thing possible to produce an outstandingly vigorous, perfectly formed, pink flowered daffodil. Now the most logical, sensible, purposeful thing will no doubt be pitching those precious babies into the compost bin.

— Robert E. Jerrell

One of my multifarious garden projects is to try to flower some daffodils in three years from seed. When my last year's seedlings began showing above ground in early February, I scattered rich compost over the surface about half an inch deep. This was very light, dry compost, and later compacted to about a quarter of an inch. Growth didn't seem to be progressing quite right in spite of the marvelous rains, so I mixed together all the time-honored organic gardener's materials and applied lightly between the rows. Now (March 14) the tallest seedlings are 11 inches, though the average is more than eight. Most of these have two flat foliage spears and a few have three. My mixture was made of these ingredients: hoof-and-horn meal, blood meal, greensand, phosphate rock, Norwegian kelp meal (ground), and ashes from the fireplace. Proportions? Intuitive, except that I used twice as much hoof-and-horn meal as any other ingredient. I would have added oyster shell flour, too, if I had had any!

— Jack S. Romine

So far I am more of a seed planter than a hybridizer, and I have bloomed quite a number of Culpepper seeds. Among them are a good 2c, a fascinating 1d that Willis Wheeler has suggested I keep, a good lemon trumpet, and several nice bright 3b's. More will bloom for me this spring, and I am

particularly interested in two groups of 50 and 52 bulbs of Vigil \times Empress of Ireland and Chinese White \times Knowehead. This is their sixth year, and their foliage indicated the beds should be chock-a-block full of blooms.

Despite the above, my primary interest in hybridizing is not in Divisions 1-3. I have bloomed my own species seed, but am probably two years away from blooming my own hybrids. My real target is second- and later-generation triandrus and, particularly, jonquil hybrids. Beyond this, any small or intermediate cross appeals to me. I have a number of *N. triandrus*, *N. jonquilla*, and Honeybells children coming on, and I have gotten several small lots of seeds from Gay Time and Falaise by *N. jonquilla*.

This year I will make a special effort to coax seed from two lots of jonquil hybrid seedlings that have (sparsely) produced seed in the past.

— William O. Ticknor

Glenn Dooley reported planting about 2,000 seed from 70 crosses in 1968. *N. triandrus albus* and *N. jonquilla* were used as pollen parents in a dozen of the crosses. Beryl, Larkelly, and Mite were used in several promising combinations, there were various crosses using poets, and the miniature trumpet Small Talk crossed with Mite gave 25 seed.

Among my own seedlings this spring were many blooms from four closely-related crosses: *N. triandrus concolor* \times *N. fernandesii* and the reverse; *N. triandrus albus* \times *N. fernandesii* and the reverse. The crosses were made in 1964 and 1965 and a few blooms appeared in 1968. The freely produced florets combined the form of the triandrus parents and the substance and fragrance of *N. fernandesii*. One was awarded the Rose Ribbon at the Washington Daffodil Society show.

— Roberta C. Watrous

THE RHS DAFFODIL AND TULIP YEAR BOOK — 1969

This sprightly book tells what is right with daffodils around the world. It contains articles on daffodil history and experiments and on growing and showing in 1968 in England, Ireland, the United States, New Zealand, Australia, and Australia's island state, Tasmania.

The 1968 British season is described by no less than seven persons in a daffodil tour of the British Isles. In this tour Mr. W. J. Dunlop tells of seeing in Northern Ireland "... a small cupped flower with a pure white perianth of nice form and proportion and a most beautiful solid emerald green cup." Both the RHS Daffodil Competition and Daffodil Show are reported in detail, and excellent reports are given of other shows, worldwide. Special articles of interest are *Narcissus Maximus* by Cyril F. Coleman; *Miniature Diary* by John Blanchard which deals largely with the woes put upon us by Prof. Fernandes; and *The Windmill and the Daffodil* by (who else?) Matthew Zandbergen. Other articles and notes concern themselves with pink daffodils, Fortune, *N. canariensis*, *N. \times bernardii*, daffodil pests, and growing bulbs in nets. A particularly interesting article tells how Mr. John Lea and Mr. David Lloyd undertook to stage a living exhibit showing the ancestry of the pink daffodil, Romance. They turned to ADS President Dr. Tom Throckmorton for pedigree information from the Daffodil Data

Bank and then collected bulbs from around the world, including some from Mrs. W. E. Thompson of Birmingham, Alabama, and Mr. Edmund C. Kauzmann of White Plains, New York. Mr. Lea grew the bulbs on and orchestrated their blooms, forcing some and retarding others, so that a fine display was made at the London Daffodil Show. Mr. J. M. de Navarro and Mr. C. F. Coleman wrote an illuminating article about this exhibit. Mr. Coleman took issue with some of the Daffodil Data Bank information, which was brave indeed, as this information derived from Guy L. Wilson himself.

Frequently the notes in the Yearbooks are as interesting as the articles. Mr. A. P. Hamilton tells of *N. nevadensis*, a wild trumpet daffodil that normally has two flowers to a stem and sometimes three or four. In addition, *N. nevadensis* has a strong, pleasing perfume and grows best in continually damp or wet soil.

There are two or three nice articles on tulips and one on galanthus. Various awards are cited, and newly registered daffodil names are listed. Illustrations include five color and 37 black and white. The book is bound to please anyone who enjoys daffodils. It may be purchased from our Executive Director, as noted on the inside back cover of this Journal.

W. O. T.

HERE AND THERE

TIDBITS FROM THE REGIONS AND LOCAL SOCIETIES

MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION (Mrs. Richard N. Darden, Jr., *Regional Vice President*)

The March Newsletter contains a most helpful article by Dr. Freeman A. Weiss on the use of weed killers in daffodil plantings and an interesting account by Mrs. William A. Bridges of the first 50 years of the Maryland Daffodil Society, the oldest daffodil society in the country. Symposium ballots from the region were tabulated by Mrs. R. L. Armstrong, and the 26 leading varieties listed. More than half (14) were over 25 years old. Mrs. Darden continues her series on "What's In A Name" with excerpts from letters of Mr. Matthew Zandbergen, Mr. Grant Mitsch, and Mr. C. F. Coleman.

Mrs. John Bozievich shares her knowledge of successful daffodil raising in an article "Daffodils for Every Garden," which she also illustrates, in the March-April Bulletin of the National Capital Area Federation of Garden Clubs, Inc.

Mrs. John M. Durbin, in The New York Times for April 6, gives suggestions for stretching the daffodil season from February through May. Her article "A Review of Showy Varieties" recommends varieties and advocates making or rearranging plantings while the bulbs are in bloom.

NEW ENGLAND REGION (Mrs. William R. Taylor, *Regional Vice President*)

Mrs. Taylor, in the same issue of The New York Times, writes on how to "Groom Daffodils to Please the Judges" and gives hints on entering daffodils in shows.

WASHINGTON DAFFODIL SOCIETY (W. O. Ticknor, *Editor*)

Mr. Ticknor discusses plans for the Washington Daffodil Show at the National Arboretum on April 12 and 13 and names the 12 varieties that won best in show in the years 1956 through 1968 (Festivity won twice). They were all cups or trumpets and, except for Rockall and Arbar, white or white with pale cups.

CENTRAL REGION (Mrs. L. F. Murphy, *Regional Vice President*)

Mrs. Murphy quotes from a letter from Dr. Freeman A. Weiss on his experiences in the ADS Test Garden in Minnesota. She also lists and comments on varieties suitable for exhibition in her area. Mrs. Louis A. Mylius writes on how to select and prepare daffodils for exhibition.

SOUTHEAST REGION (Mrs. John B. Veach, *Regional Vice President*)

The Newsletter discusses the results of the symposium in the Southeast Region and lists the Top 25. Binkie and Silver Chimes tied for first place. Mrs. Veach reports on the ADS Board Meeting and the Middle Atlantic Regional Meeting in Williamsburg last October. She also adds some amusing footnotes to the 1968 Convention in Portland.

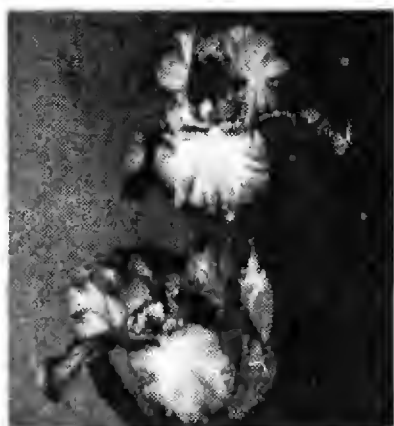
SOUTHWEST REGION (Mrs. Royal A. Ferris, Jr., *Regional Vice President*)

Mrs. Ferris reviews the blooming season in Dallas from Paper Whites in December through the poeticus varieties in late March. She names varieties that are suitable for the garden and for naturalizing in her area.

MIDWEST REGION (Mrs. Leon Killigrew, *Regional Vice President*)

Mrs. Killigrew reports on plans for the Midwest Region Show in Cleveland on April 26 and a daffodil clinic to be staged by the Central Ohio Daffodil Society on April 11. Mrs. Goethe Link contributes an article on "Preparation of Daffodil Blooms for the Show."

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DAFFODIL NEWS FROM ABROAD

The American Daffodil Society has publication and news exchange agreements with daffodil societies around the world. Preliminary exchange discussions are in progress with Major F. A. L. Harrison, who is representing the about-to-be formed Northern Ireland Daffodil Society. Major Harrison is the proprietor of the Ballydorn Bulb Farm and is a notable breeder of fine daffodils.

Secretary D. J. Pearce of The Daffodil Society of England tells of the considerable activity of his group. Last fall they planted 125 varieties of daffodils in a Woodland Walk at "Springfields," the show ground for British Bulbs, Ltd. at Spaulding, England. The Society produced for wide distribution a "Mini Guide," a shirt-pocket-sized pamphlet jam-packed with information such as the RHS Classification, recommended cultivars, and "Ten Points to Prowess" in growing daffodils.

Prior to their daffodil shows in September, the National Daffodil Society of New Zealand published a yearbook that announced forthcoming show schedules and gave full reports on the shows of the previous season. Their shows have many large classes and many New Zealand varieties and seedlings are exhibited. The book presented a ballot by 20 voters, presumably judges, as to the best exhibition varieties seen at the recent shows. There was no price limit and the varieties are listed below with the number of votes they received.

1a	Kingscourt (7)	2b pink	Royal Arch (5)
1b	David Bell (6)		Fintona (3)
1b	Preamble (9)		Passionale (3)
1c	Empress of Ireland (15)	2c	Glendermott (7)
2a	Galway (8)		Easter Moon (7)
	Camelot (4)		Ave (4)
2a red	Border Chief (9)	3a	Chungking (8)
	Checkmate (4)	3b	Rockall (9)
2b	Tudor Minstrel (7)		Hempstead (9)
	My Love (6)	3c	Verona
2b red	Masquerade (7)	4	Gay Challenger (11)
	Arbar (5)		Acropolis (8)
	Avenger (4)		

Hard-working Secretary and Editor, gifted hybridizer, and able daffodil showman, Lt. Col. Lindsay Dettman published in November an enormous Australian Daffodil Society newsletter. It is in two parts, one part being the results of the 22 1968 daffodil shows, listing winning entries and exhibitors for every class. The second part includes a discussion of the season by Mr. Michael Spry; an excellent article by visiting New Zealander P. Phillips; judging and show regulations; and an intriguing article and list by Mr. W. H. Blandin titled "My Ideal 36 Distinct Varieties for Exhibition." The places of origination of his 36 ideal varieties are: Ireland 13, Tasmania 8, Victoria 6, South Australia 5, New Zealand 4. We will have to introduce him to Grant Mitsch and Murray Evans.

W. O. T.

ADS DAFFODIL CATALOG COLLECTION

One of the sections of the growing ADS library is a collection of the catalogs of daffodil dealers, past and present. A number of members have already contributed important personal catalog files, so that we start with more than just a nucleus of a large collection. However, there are still many gaps in the files and the collection as it now stands is published below in the hope that members who have copies which are lacking will turn them over to the Society so that they may be available to all members.

Active dealers are urged to place the name of the Society on their mailing list for current catalogs and to fill any gaps they can in what is now on hand.

Barr & Sons (now Wallace & Barr) — 1886, 1924, 1927, 1939, 1948, 1950, 1952.

Mary McD. Beirne — 1938.

David Bell — 1955/56, 1964/65.

Berkeley Nurseries — 1938, 1939, 1941.

Walter Blom & Son Ltd. — 1965.

S. S. Berry — 1938, 1939.

Broadleigh Gardens — 1966, 1967/68, 1968/69.

R. F. Calvert — 1930, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939.

Cartwright & Goodwin — 1914, 1925, 1926.

E. W. Cotter — 1964/65.

Daffodil Mart — 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969.

Davenport Nurseries — 1966/67, 1968/69.

W. J. Dunlop — 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968.

Floravista — 1939.

Florence Edna Foote — 1939.

A. Frylink & Sons — 1929, 1932.

J. Gerritsen & Son — 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968.

Gibson's Nursery — 1955/56.

de Graaff Bros. — 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1936, 1939, 1940, 1946, 1947, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1956, 1958.

Alec Gray — 1952, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961.

P. de Jager & Sons — 1946, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1954, 1955, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968.

John Harrington Hall — 1954.

J. Hancock — 1965.

J. Heemskerk — 1958, 1959, 1960, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968.

W. Jackson — 1964.

Michael Jefferson-Brown — 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1968, 1969.

A. Ladson — 1956, 1965.

Clinton Lewis — 1950.

Little England — 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958.

Grant E. Mitsch — 1956, 1957, 1958, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968.

Travers Morrison — 1956, 1958, 1961.

Charles H. Mueller — 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967.
 Henry J. Ohms — 1939.
 Oregon Bulb Farms — Complete.
 Parr's Nurseries — 1955/56.
 P. Phillips — 1964/65, 1966/67, 1967/68.
 Edwin C. Powell — 1934, 1935, 1936, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1946.
 J. Lionel Richardson — 1931, 1933, 1934, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941,
 1942, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956,
 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1967, 1968.
 Spalding Bulb Co. — 1939, 1952, 1953.
 W. M. & A. P. Spry — 1965.
 John Swain, Ltd. — 1953, 1956/57.
 Swayne's Gardens — 1955.
 Van Tubergen — 1940.
 Sven Vanzonneveld — 1958, 1964, 1965, 1966.
 Gerald Waltz — 1939, 1943, 1955, 1958, 1959, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1967.
 Warnaar & Co. — 1931, 1937, 1939, 1947, 1948, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957,
 1958, 1967.
 Guy L. Wilson and Guy L. Wilson, Ltd. — 1930, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936,
 1939, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1951,
 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962,
 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966.
 Zandbergen-Terwegen — 1950, 1959, 1962, 1963, 1966, 1967, 1968.

— G.S.L., Jr.

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FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

By DR. GLENN DOOLEY, *Bowling Green, Ky.*

Gardening has many values. Jack Romine of Walnut Grove, Calif., states that the tensions of the day are lessened by this wholesome, relaxing hobby. Daffodils fit well into his gardening plans. He buys quite a few Early Sunrise which gives large rough blooms. He plants some of these bulbs in one-gallon coffee cans and others in three-gallon containers. In these, he plants six or seven double nosed bulbs for a mass display. Such containers of daffodils make wonderful gifts for people residing in rest homes.

His daffodil activity is considerable. He plants his seed in July, and they germinate and grow during the remainder of the summer. He fertilizes with seaweed in late summer so that the tiny seedlings are frost protected. They usually grow all winter.

Carl Amason of El Dorado, Ark., is the envy of many of us. His daffodil season usually begins in late January when several bulbocodiums are in bloom. He informs us that tazettas and *N. pseudo-narcissus* are found growing in many yards at the old ante-bellum settlement of Vienna, La.

Daffodil information of all types flows through the Robins. Wells Knierim writes of the activities at an ADS Board of Directors' meeting. The average ADS member may not realize and appreciate all the work necessary to keep our organization in operation. He informs us that much time is taken for ADS business and that all of the Board members are quite busy. There is also time for dinner, showing of slides, and some visiting but not as much visiting as they would like.

Betty Hobson of Cincinnati, Ohio, reports on the building of a display garden in her city. This garden will encompass two acres with separate beds for each of the daffodil divisions. Display gardens are wonderful projects for any community.

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George S. Lee, Jr., has an interesting idea. He is lining his paths with numerous plants. Among the daffodils he is using are *N. asturiensis*, *N. rupicola*, *N. scaberulus*, and *N. calcicola*. This latter variety grows quite well and increases rapidly for him.

There has been previous discussion of daffodil culture in areas with severe winters. It seems to this writer that daffodils grow quite well in areas with bountiful snow coverings. Pierce Timmis of West Wardsboro, Vt., believes the daffodil is a remarkable flower in its ability to adapt to climate and soil types. His daffodils are planted on the north slope of a big hill, and they grow quite well. His beds have been covered with snow from November 11 until spring. No other protection is needed. One bit of caution should be given, however. Initially, the bulbs must be planted in early autumn so that they are well rooted by the time winter comes.

Dr. William Hamilton of Ithaca, N. Y., successfully grows daffodils in another cold area. Since his weather is unpredictable, he grows some daffodils on his sun porch for early bloom. At digging time, he gives his surplus bulbs to the Cornell Plantations. He also reports that there is an excellent library at Cornell University and that he would be happy to assist anyone interested in obtaining valuable information on the history of the daffodil.

"The good old days" bring nostalgia to many. Murray Evans of Corbett, Ore., describes daffodil growing back in the thirties when he grew in quantity such varieties as Pheasant's Eye, King Alfred, Emperor, Empress, Spring Glory, and Golden Spur. At one time, he grew one-half acre of Beersheba, and he handled tons of bulbs. The daffodil industry has undergone some severe changes. Many fanciers are still interested in the older varieties and would like to see those vast acres of daffodils growing again.

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Avenger (2b)	2.50 each	Golden Cockerel (1a)	1.00 per 3
Arctic Gold (1a)	2.00 per 3	Golden Rapture (1a)	2.50 per 3
Avella (2c)	15.00 each	Gold Medal (1a)	1.00 per 3
Baby Doll (6a)	1.00 each	Grape Fruit (1a)	1.00 each
Ballyknock (1b)	6.00 each	Greeting (2b)	1.25 per 3
Bantam (2a)	1.50 per 3	Grey Lady (3b)	1.50 each
Bartley (6a)	1.25 per 3	Hamzali (3b)	1.00 per 3
Bayard (1a)	1.00 per 3	Hesla (7b)	1.00 per 3
Border Legend (2a)	15.00 each	Highland Castle (1b)	15.00 each
Camellia (4)	1.00 per 3	High Life (2b)	1.00 per 3
Cape Horn (1b)	2.50 per 3	Himalaya (1c)	1.50 per 3
Careysville (2b)	2.00 each	Infatuation (2b)	1.50 each
Carnmoon (3b)	1.00 per 3	Inver (1a)	1.00 per 3
Chelsea China (2b)	1.00 per 3	Jaguar (2a)	1.00 per 3
Colleen Bawn (1c)	1.00 per 3	Jaypin (2b)	1.50 per 3
Clonmore (1a)	1.00 per 4	Kidling (7b)	1.50 per 3
Coppersmith (2a)	1.00 per 4	Killynure (1b)	1.00 per 4
Cornerake (3b)	1.25 per 3	Kilimanjaro (2b)	1.50 per 3
Corofin (3b)	2.00 per 3	Kings Ransom (1a)	2.25 per 3
Court Martial (2a)	1.00 per 3	Krakatoa (2a)	1.00 per 4
Craigywarren (2a)	1.00 per 4	Lapford (1b)	1.00 per 3
Dallas (3c)	1.25 each	Larkelly (6a)	1.50 per 12
Desdemona (2c)	3.00 each	Le Beau (6a)	1.00 per 3
Easter Dawn (2b)	10.00 each	Lemnos (2a)	1.00 per 3
Elf (2d)	1.50 each	Likovan (1a)	1.50 per 3
Ellery (2a)	15.00 each	Limerick (3b)	1.00 per 4
Enniskillen (3b)	1.00 per 4	Loch Marce (2b)	1.50 each
Fair Colleen (3b)	1.00 per 4	Manchu (2b)	1.00 per 3
Finglas (3b)	1.00 each	Marianne (3b)	3.50 each
Flaneur (11)	1.00 per 3	Nanus minor (10)	3.00 per 12
Fleurimont (2a)	1.00 per 3	Misty Moon (3b)	1.00 per 3
Foaming Seas (1c)	12.00 each	Moongold (1a)	1.00 per 3

Guy L. Wilson's New And Choice Daffodils And Narcissus

Murmansk (2c)	\$1.00 each	Schapiro (2a)	\$15.00 each
My Love (2b)	1.00 each	Sea Urchin (2b)	1.00 each
Nantucket (2b)	1.50 per 3	Shagreen (3c)	1.25 per 3
Ninth Lancer (2a)	1.00 per 3	Sheeroe (2a)	1.00 each
Niveth (5a)	1.00 each	Signal Light (2b)	1.00 per 3
Oklahoma (1b)	1.00 per 3	Silver Wedding (1c)	1.25 per 3
Ormeau (2a)	1.25 per 3	Sirella (3b)	10.00 each
Pensive (2b)	1.50 per 3	Spitzbergen (1b)	1.00 per 3
Peridot (3b)	1.00 per 3	Spry (2a)	1.50 per 3
Playboy (2a)	1.00 per 3	St. Keverne (2a)	1.00 per 3
Ponderosa (1a)	15.00 each	Stoke (5a)	1.50 per 3
Pontresina (2b)	1.50 per 3	Straight (1b)	1.00 per 3
Pontsiana (2b)	2.00 each	Suzy (7b)	1.50 per 3
Portrush (3c)	1.00 per 3	Team Spirit	1.50 each
Prestige (1c)	1.25 per 3	Tibet (2c)	1.50 per 3
Prospero (2b)	1.00 per 3	Tinsel (3b)	1.25 per 3
Queensland	1.00 each	Tryst (2b)	1.00 per 3
Ramoan (3b)	1.50 per 3	Tudor Star	2.00 each
Rathroe (2b)	1.50 each	Tullyroe (2b)	1.00 per 3
Red April (2b)	1.50 per 3	Verona (3c)	5.00 each
Red Devon (2a)	1.00 per 3	Winnipeg (2a)	1.00 per 3
Revelry (2a)	1.00 per 4	Woodcock (6a)	2.50 per 3
Roimond (2b)	1.00 per 3	Woodvale (2c)	1.50 per 3
Rosario (2b)	1.00 per 3	Yankee Clipper (2a)	1.00 per 3
Rosedale (2b)	1.25 per 3	Zero (2c)	1.00 per 3
Rowallane (1a)	10.00 each		

Terms: Remittance with order, please. Minimum order \$10.00. Please include 75¢ on orders less than \$15.00, on orders totaling over \$15.00, add 5% to cover in part the postage and handling charges to your destination. There are no other charges and we will take care of all import documents. Orders should be submitted separately from any other order and sent in as early as possible to:

**P. DE JAGER & SONS, INC.
188 ASBURY STREET
SO. HAMILTON, MASS. 01982**

**AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.
BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1968**

Assets

Cash in Bank — Fairfield County Trust Co.		\$ 2,565.09
Cash in Savings — Community Federal Savings and Loan Association of St. Louis		2,539.46
— New Canaan Savings Bank		200.79
5% Savings Certificates — Fairfield County Trust Co.		9,000.00
Inventory of Publications:		
Royal Horticultural Society Year Books	\$120.75	
AHS Daffodil Handbooks	400.00	
Binders for ADS Journals	259.00	
Other Books	15.60	795.35
Inventory of ADS Medals:		
Medal Dies	\$104.00	
Gold and Silver Medals	196.10	300.10
Inventory of Color Slides		130.00
Total Assets		\$15,530.79

Liabilities and Net Worth

Dues paid in advance (in whole or in part)	\$ 5,283.99
Life Memberships (42)	4,200.00
Net Worth	6,046.80
Total Liabilities and Net Worth	\$15,530.79

INCOME AND EXPENSES, YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1968

INCOME

Dues paid in 1968	\$ 6,756.25
Life Memberships paid in 1968	300.00
Sale of Publications:	
RHS Year Books	\$429.00
Classified Lists	75.35
AHS Daffodil Handbooks	173.75
ADS publications	126.85
Out-of-print Books	256.64
Miscellaneous	17.75
Advertising in Journal	440.45
Binders for ADS Journals	216.00
Registration Fees	39.00
Judge's certificates fees	14.00
Slide rentals	80.00
Portland convention profit	262.13
Interest on savings	612.84
Miscellaneous	99.35
Total Income	\$ 9,899.36

EXPENSES

Daffodil Journal — Printing, envelopes and mailing	\$ 4,475.71
Barr Booklet	922.02
Binders for ADS Journals	385.80
Office Expenses:	
Printing and supplies	\$ 405.42
Postage	241.84
Computer work	182.25
Addresser rental and plates	108.01
Miscellaneous	32.09
Executive Director	1,200.00
Regional Vice Presidents	412.96
Secretary	156.85
Committees	686.81
Publications purchased	118.58
Out-of-print books purchased for resale	156.79
Dues to American Horticultural Society	25.00
Total Expenses	\$ 9,510.13

AUDIT STATEMENT

The above balance sheet and income and expense statement for the Year 1968 were prepared using the cash receipts and disbursements records maintained by the Executive Director. The cash balances shown on the balance sheet were verified with the bank statements and the savings certificates of the Fairfield County Trust Co. (Conn.) and with the pass books of the Community Federal Savings and Loan Association of St. Louis and the New Canaan Savings Bank. The inventory of publications is shown at cost except that no value is included for surplus ADS publications. Dues received in the current year covering periods beyond the end of the year were prorated, and the amounts covering such future periods are shown as a liability. Payments for life memberships are also shown as a liability.

The receipts for dues and other income were verified with the deposit slips and bank statements, and the disbursements were verified with suppliers' invoices and with the cancelled checks signed by the Treasurer and the Executive Director.

Based on this review, it is my opinion that the above balance sheet and income statement present an accurate report of the financial condition of the Society and that the records are being maintained in a sound and orderly manner.

Respectfully submitted,
WELLS KNIERIM

April 21, 1969

SERVICES AND SUPPLIES

- Slide sets: 1. Show Winners
2. Symposium Favorites
3. Novelties and Newer Varieties
4. Daffodil Primer (Garden Club Special)

Slide rental: \$5.00 per set. Confirm dates well in advance. Address all correspondence concerning slides to:

Larry P. Mains, 17 Lantern Lane, Media, Pa. 19063

Set of address labels for mailing newsletters, programs, or show schedules to members in region. No charge.

Educational kit for shows. No charge.

Membership application forms. No charge.

Colored prints of daffodil varieties for lectures. Set of 55 prints, 6 by 8¼ inches. For loan, no charge.

Leaflet on holding small daffodil show. No charge for single copies; extra copies 5¢ each.

Publications in the ADS library may be borrowed by members. Incomplete list will be found in Daffodil Journal for September, 1965. p. 21. Correspondence invited on items not listed.

PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

The Daffodil Handbook	Paper cover \$3.00 - Cloth \$4.50
Print-out of Daffodil Data Bank	7.50
Binder for 12 numbers of Daffodil Journal	3.00
Set of back numbers of Daffodil Journal <i>except</i> Vol. 2, No. 3 (March 1966)	3.00
Single copies of Daffodil Journal	1.00
ADS Yearbooks for 1957/58, 1959, 1962, 1963, 1964	1.50 ea.
ADS Approved List of Miniatures25 ea.
Peter Barr's Ye Narcissus or Daffodyl Flowre (<i>Reprint</i>)	1.00
Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names, 1969	2.50
RHS Daffodil and Tulip Year Book (<i>new copies</i>):	
1962, 1965, 1966	2.50 ea.
1967, 1968	3.50 ea.
1969	4.25
RHS Daffodil and Tulip Year Book (<i>used copies, as available</i>):	
1946 through 1949	3.50 ea.
1950 through 1959	3.00 ea.
1960 through 1967	2.50 ea.

Make checks payable to American Daffodil Society, Inc. Prices include postage. Correspondence is invited concerning out-of-print publications on daffodils. Copies of these are sometimes available or names will be placed on want list.

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, Inc.

89 Chichester Road

New Canaan, Conn. 06840

Distinctive Daffodils
that are
Delightfully Different
from
"Daffodil Haven"

Should your garden be fair
With fine Daffodils rare
That will win as the best in the show;
Then good color and form
Must be part of the norm,
Though you pick the choice blooms from a row.

They must have substance and poise,
With no fault that annoys
The judges who decide on their fate;
There must be balance and style
Though you'd seek to beguile
With some blooms that are just second rate.

Should you trophies aspire?
Then good bulbs you'll desire,
Bulbs that thrive in the cold and the showers:
Both the newest and best
And those that long stood the test
For producing magnificent flowers.

Ask for our catalogue, free to ADS members. We think there are some varieties that qualify. Our thanks go to you for your past patronage.

Grant E. Mitsch
"Daffodil Haven"
Canby, Oregon 97013